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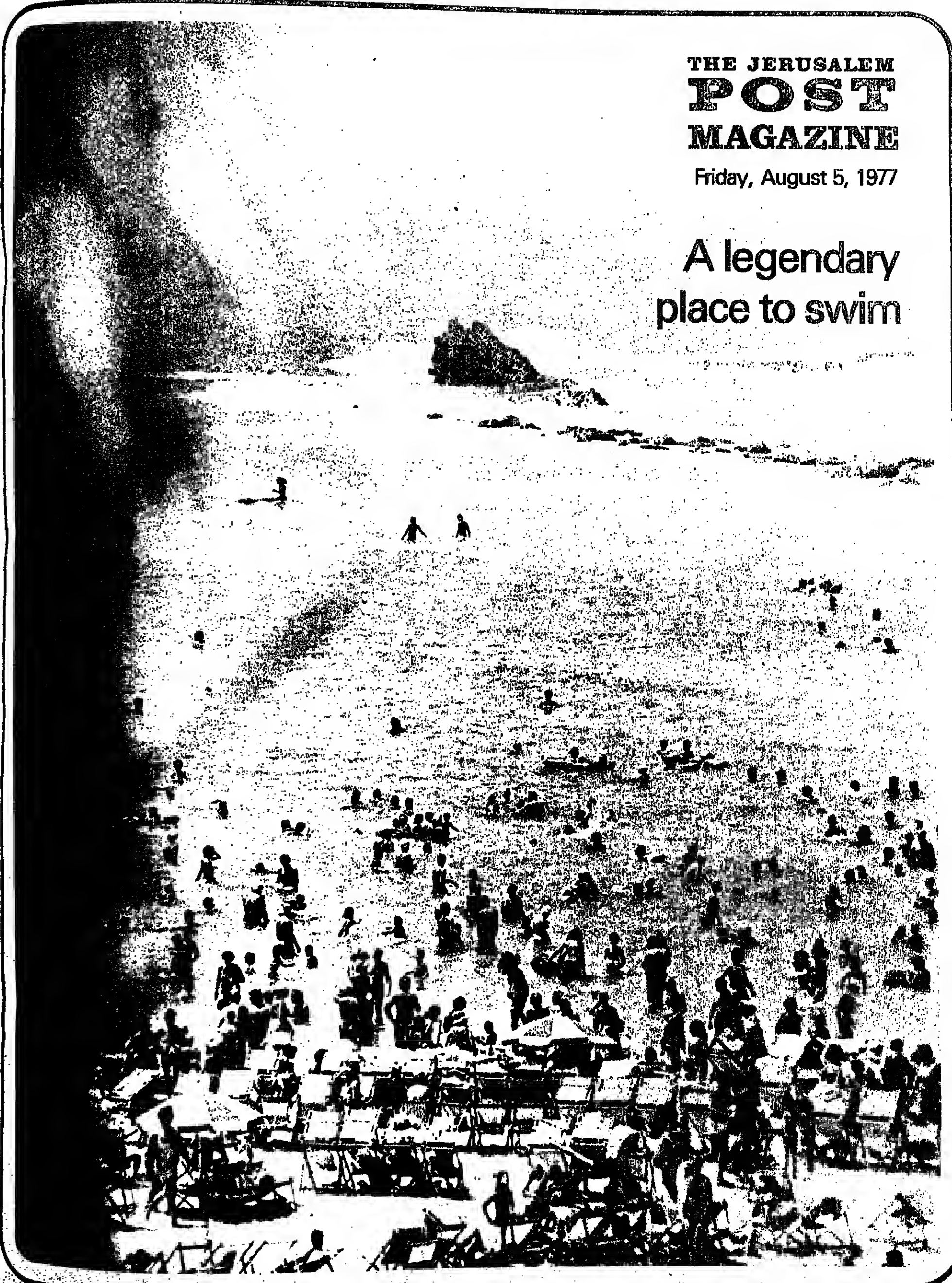
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THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

Friday, August 5, 1977

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DAHAF

PAGE TWO

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1977

הכרזה מן האסל



ON THE COVER: Swimmers off the Jaffa coast at Andromeda's Rocks. In Greek mythology, the rocks are the scene of Perseus' rescue of the Ethiopian princess, Andromeda, from the sea monster.

As the story goes, Perseus was flying home on his winged sandals after beheading Medusa, when he saw Andromeda chained to a rock at the seashore. She had been put there by her father, King Cepheus as a sort of sacrifice to put a stop to misfortunes befalling his kingdom. Perseus, in true heroic fashion, fell in love with the beautiful princess, slew the sea monster — by showing it Medusa's head, which turned it into stone — and carried her away with him.

The story of Perseus, according to some authorities, comes from an earlier Middle Eastern legend. It is also thought to have been a source for the much later tale of St. George and the Dragon. The photograph is by David Rubinger.

David Rubinger examines allegations of torture of security prisoners in Israel, and finds cause to differ with the report on the subject recently published in the London "Sunday Times."

Wolf Ritzer hears out the controversial Middle East views of the former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence, Maj. Gen. Thomas Keegan.

Daniel Dishon exposes the roots of the current tension between Egypt and Libya.

Haim Shapiro gives us a taste of airline food and its preparation.

Helga Dudman doesn't miss the ice in a new kind of skating.

Reviews in the Book Section include: A recreation of the Book of Job in the modern, American idiom; Manichee Jewry's development; two books on Allied intelligence during World War II; the Bible in Jewish education; pop music; and 13 paperbacks, including one based on the "Charlie's Angels" TV series.

Gil Goldfine looks at Joshua Neustein now, on the Art page.

Moshe Kohn poses some arguments for an alternative to a military parade in his View from Noh; in Catch's Column, N. David Gross is refreshed by MK Charlie Blum's actions.

Haim Shapiro treats us to a Moroccan interpretation of a Middle Eastern favourite.

Dry Bones comes back from vacation.

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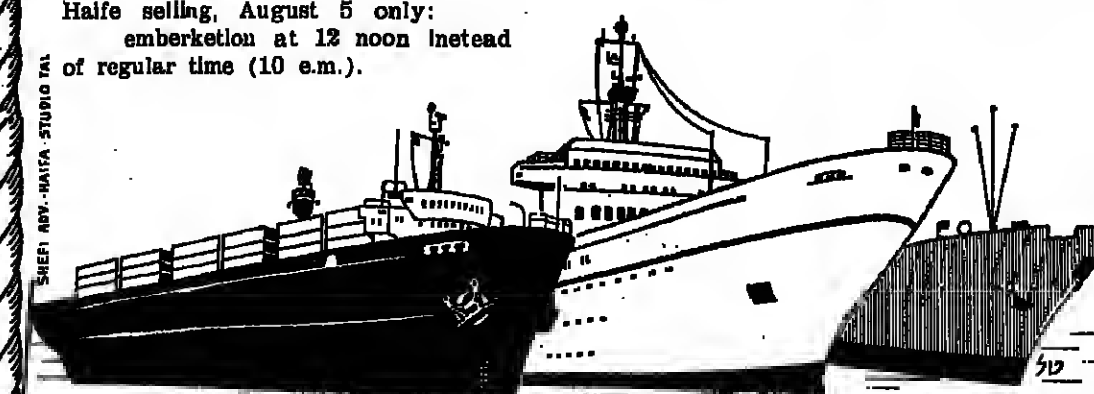
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1977

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

PAGE THREE

FLAWED INSIGHT ON TORTURE

An English newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, has alleged that Israel tortures Arab prisoners. This claim appeared on June 19 in a four-page article by the paper's "Insight" team. The practice of torture in Israel is "so widespread and systematic," they conclude, "that it cannot be dismissed as 'rogue cops' exceeding orders. It appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy." Is this accusation true? *The Jerusalem Post's* DAVID KRIVINE went to find out. After a month of detailed investigations, including extensive interviews, he wrote this report.

ARE THE *Sunday Times* torture allegations true? The Arab witnesses, reinforced by a special political category of Jew (those on the extreme left who are hostile to the Zionist cause out of dogma) say yes. The Israeli witnesses, all those I spoke to, say no. The Insight team questioned only the Arab side. The paper's technique is to assume that statements by Arabs are, broadly speaking, all true, and statements by Israelis are all false — except those made by the above-mentioned special category of Jews who are sympathetic to the Arabs in general.

The Arab ex-prisoners whom Insight interviewed had all been detained in roughly the same places and ill-

treated in roughly the same way. Insight sees this as a kind of proof by cross-checking that each of the Arab stories is true. The Israelis concede that in essence, the stories may well be correct. True, all the men were arrested, interrogated, imprisoned; but their graphic tales of elaborate ill-treatment are a figment of the imagination.

The reports are difficult to disprove — just as they are difficult to prove. If we adopt the strictest rules of evidence. It is one man's word against another's. The impenetrability of the Shin Bet (security services) did not help. My requests to interview interrogators were turned down flat.

I did speak with military court judges, who have had these interrogators before them as witnesses. I spoke briefly with two high-up Shin Bet officials who are not interrogators. I had access to Latam, the Special Tasks Bureau in the Police, who — according to Insight — are also active in torturing detainees.

Apart from these general investigations, I tried to probe the particular third-degree stories related by *The Sunday Times*. Assuming (to go along with Insight) that the Israelis are capable of anything, could such terrible things really have happened? Or is there some flaw in the evidence, some contradiction in the facts, that throws doubts on their authenticity?

RASMIYAH ODEH was taken into custody after pleading two bombs in a supermarket. Her father Yusuf testifies in *The Sunday Times* that the interrogators had tried, unsuccessfully, to make him copulate with his daughter. Says the paper:

"As his recital continued, Odeh became visibly distressed. He began to breathe rapidly and the muscles of his neck were twitching. We asked him when he next saw Rasmiyah, and he began to cry. At last he said to our interpreter: 'I wish I had died rather than see this thing... It's a question of honour... It's all right, do interpret — why not? What is there to tell? They held her down and shoved up a stick.'"

He repeats in the next paragraph: "They spread her legs and shoved the stick into her. She was bleeding from her face and her end. Then I became unconscious."

"I wish I had died rather than see this thing," he says. But he did not see it.

I VISITED Rasmiyah in the Gaza jail.

She confirms in general the story her father told *The Sunday Times*, which is not unexpected, since he visits her twice a month.

But then she admits that he could not have seen the incident with the stick. For he was not present, she says.

"Who was there?" "Only the Israeli interrogators."

What struck me about Rasmiyah — and about Ghassan Hard, another victim whose experiences the paper describes in gory detail, and whom I visited in Ramallah — is that they look whole, well, and in good physical shape. I had expected to see lined faces, haunted eyes, prematurely grey hair — something resembling the broken condition of another prisoner depicted in the *Times* article.

It is true that time has elapsed since the events in question. But there was absolutely no visible physical mark on either of them. Rasmiyah has a ulcer, and is on a diet; that is all. When she entered the interview room, in jeans and a dark T-shirt, I thought she was one of the prison staff.

She talked intelligently, and had no complaints (other than about minor things like a shortage of novels to read, the confiscation of her poems and other

writings). She is studying French with two other terrorist prisoners; she was allowed to buy the necessary textbooks.

"But I won't forget what they did to me during the 26 days of my interrogation," she says.

Evidently she was given a hard time. She had, after all, killed two people (not 14 as Insight states). That, in any language, is murder. It was necessary to find out who had supplied the explosives, where her accomplices were lurking. But grilling is one thing, torture another. I pressed further. Did the stick not injure her, tear her flesh, cause her to bleed? Her answer makes one wonder: "It is hard to say. I was menstruating at the time."

As to the testimony of her father, it is (on this point at least) patently false. He states, "Then I became unconscious" (after seeing her "bleeding from her mouth and from her face and from her end") is an hysterical fabrication, based on a story related to him by Rasmiyah after the event.

THIS DISCREPANCY is important. The Arab teller gives his imagination free rein, the English listener allows himself to be credulous. It goes far to explain the gap between the sensational quality of the horror stories revealed by Insight and the more humdrum reality that underlies them.

Take the report about the Russian Compound. It is described in the *Times* article as one of six interrogation centres in the country, where unspeakable atrocities are committed. A picture of it appears in the paper, and it looks as forbidding as the Kremlin. The staff there specialises (the text says, and the caption repeats) in sexual assaults, even employing a specific technique for beating a man's testicles.

Where does all this take place? "Much of the compound," says *The Sunday Times* "is open to the public: barrack number two issues driving licenses, and identity cards. But barracks Four, Six, and Eight house the Jerusalem outposts of Israel's civilian security services, including — in Barrack Four — the section called *Muham*, the department of minorities."

The article describes particular atrocities alleged to have taken place in Barrack Four. I have visited it, and have seen the in-

terrogation room. I am able to say, without fear of contradiction, that whoever chose Barrack Four for cross-examining detainees could not possibly have intended, even as a remote possibility, that violence should be used there.

It is completely exposed to public view. The Russian Compound is slap in the middle of town. People are admitted to police headquarters freely, without any check of identity. The so-called "barracks" are small buildings planted in a courtyard. Passers-by can peep in through the window. Any cry of pain would be heard all over, even if the windows were bolted shut.

Barracks Six and Eight, the other two "security" buildings listed, belong respectively to Petrol (where policemen on the beat report), and Registry (stacked to the ceiling with files). Barrack Five, a few metres away from the dreaded Barrack Four, is... a canteen, serving coffee and light snacks.

Even if prisoners were beaten up, they would afterwards have to be carried or dragged out of the barrack and returned to their place of detention. *The Sunday Times* notes that "an American charity worker" saw such a case "last year."

American charity worker? But the place is crowded all day long with individuals from every walk of life, Jew and Arab, foreign and local. None (apart from this unnamed American) has ever reported seeing bloody-faced prisoners being taken across this compound.

THERE IS a prison block in the Russian Compound. It is one of the pre-trial detention centres that the International Red Cross is not allowed to inspect. I asked to visit it.

Permission was eventually granted. The chief of the prison, Rav-Pakad Nissim Shmueli, took me to the place. Keys were turned in his lock, and we were inside. There must have been 50 or 60 Arab detainees there. Most of them occupied large barrack-rooms, containing 10 to 20 beds. During the day they spilled over into the prison yard, where they smoked and chatted.

Some were kept in separate cells. "These are cooperating with us," an officer explained. "They must be protected from the others."

"Are prisoners ever beaten

up?" I asked Shmueli.

"Not a blow may be struck without my express permission, not even a slap in the face."

"And when do you give permission?"

"If they riot, or don't obey orders. If they refuse to leave the yard, or decide not to go to the courtroom. We have to make them. Or if they assault a warder."

"What about interrogation?"

"No interrogations take place here. Not in my building," he says, indignantly, with the complicity of a civil servant who knows the exact limits of his authority. "They can interrogate them in their offices," he allows; that is, in Latam's offices (which brings us back to Barrack Four).

The prisoners did not look cowed or apprehensive; and none that I saw carried any signs of physical ill-treatment. The only complaint addressed to me was by an American welder, who had apparently strayed, accidentally or on purpose, into some prohibited area. He was due to be released on bail.

A sociologist in the police service cautioned me later against assuming that the Arab inmates are always innocent, passive, and timorous creatures, as depicted by the *Sunday Times*. "We are dealing with politically-motivated people," he reminded me.

The seater they feel, the more provocative their behaviour. "During a recent demonstration in the north," the sociologist confided, "an Arab rioter, confronted with a member of the border police, unbuttoned his fly, pulled out his sexual member, and told him, 'I'll be putting this into your sister in due course, when we take over Palestine.'" Paradoxically, this helps to explain why the Red Cross is denied access.

"Once a prisoner sees that a Red Cross official has spotted him, it's goodbye to the interrogation. We won't get anything more out of the man." This was told me by an army officer, who until recently dealt with legal problems in the occupied territories.

ABDUL-KARIM Salameh was orally ill-treated in the Russian Compound, according to the *Sunday Times*, and then tortured afresh in other locations. Altogether, over a considerable period, he was subjected to 17

different types of brutality, not including the buffeting that his wife is supposed to have undergone in his presence.

Evidence? His own testimony, plus his physical condition on release.

The paper says: "He was arrested, a fit man, on October 4, 1976, and deported to Jordan on a stretcher last February, after five months in the hands of the Israeli security forces."

Why was he on a stretcher? The Israeli authorities say that he took ill, and that his condition may have been aggravated by prolonged imprisonment, to which he was apparently allergic. Insight's theory is that he was reduced to this condition by tortures. Neither contention can be proved. All that can be done is to weigh the probabilities.

The *Sunday Times* reports (in answering Israeli explanation): "Israel: Karim was ill before his arrest."

"Insight: Not true. He was fit, happy and holding down a job as a carpenter."

Abdul-Karim may have been "a fit man on October 4, 1976," but that is by no means the whole story. According to the mayor of his own village, Beit Sahur, Abdul-Karim had been ill all right — but in 1970, before an earlier imprisonment.

When released in June, 1972, he seemed broken in health. "He came out walking on a stick," Mayor Atreah told me — then, in 1972; which means that his eldly condition in February, 1977, was not something entirely new.

Medical records over the period show that Abdul-Karim was under medical examination and treatment continuously from the date of his reception on January 7, 1971, until the time, 17 months later, when he petitioned for an amnesty on health grounds. The amnesty was granted.

Halfway through his sentence, in July, 1977, he had complained of aches and pains before a judge, and the court ordered that he be examined by specialists. This was done — in civilian hospitals (Harofeh) by civilian consultants — Professor Yosef Yehini for the heart, and Dr. Y. Ashchaf for the ailments. They found that all Abdul-Karim suffered from was nervous colitis. The prison doctors thought he had an earlier medical condition, before his arrest.

ABDUL-KARIM Salameh was orally ill-treated in the Russian Compound, according to the *Sunday Times*, and then tortured afresh in other locations. Altogether, over a considerable period, he was subjected to 17

HAD ABDUL-KARIM complained of being molested by a warder, it might have been credible. But Insight does not say that. He was interrogated, they claim, by a whole team of high-level Shin Bet officials — Edli, Orli, Uzi, Abu Ghail. These are, of course, nicknames. The real identity of security officials is never revealed: it is part of the ethic of their profession. They are an elite, hand-picked, and nearly all university graduates.

It is reasonable to believe that these officers would spend endless time torturing an illiterate villager, allegedly innocent of any offence, in the Russian Compound, then follow him to Jerusalem and renew their ill-treatment there; then follow him to the Hebron ghetto and assault him again; then go with him to his own village, where he told them (in despair) that arms were hidden in the toilet; and, after pumping the village sewage system in vain, beat him up again inside his own home?

Having wasted their efforts in this way, they then proceed to carry off the wretched carpenter, battered to the point where he cannot stand up, cannot speak and cannot recognize his wife. They take him on a stretcher to the Alnasy Bridge — and hand him over to a waiting delegation that comprises his family, representatives of the Jordanian authorities, medical personnel from the Jordanian Red Crescent, the Red Cross chief in Amman, and correspondents of *The Sunday Times*. Would they have done that if he had been tortured?

IN ANY case, the 17 different forms of agonizing pain to which Abdul-Karim is said to have been subjected could not possibly have been needed just to extract information from this simple man. One of them is alleged to have been electric shock treatment, and there were "eight or nine sessions" of that. A Military Government official with whom I discussed this pointed out how absurd the story is. One session of electric shock would be enough to try to try it, would open anybody's mouth. To go on applying shocks day after day would be tantamount to physical pain being inflicted after the information had been secured.

Are we to believe that this is of official government policy?

There is, of course, the possibility of torture for torture's sake. This is a question that bears on the whole subject raised by *The Sunday Times*.

I CONSULTED Lea Tsemel, one of the two women lawyers who, as defenders of Arab suspects in court, provided the Insight team with much of their material. Neither she nor her colleague, Felicia Langer, can be charged with favouring the Israeli establishment.

Mrs. Tsemel is an attractive, intense young woman who has latched on to a way-out political philosophy. She opposes the existence of a Jewish State, and opposes the creation of an Arab Palestine State, too. She puts her faith in an all-Arab socialist revolution which should, when it comes, embrace the whole of the Middle East; leaving Kurds, Jews, Copts and the rest as minorities who would — presumably, she says — be tolerated.

Mrs. Tsemel has horror stories of her own to tell, notably that of an Arab who was beaten on the head so hard that he had to have two operations to remove blood clots.

I asked her whether, after Israel's security men have extracted all possible information from a suspect, they go on applying torture for sadistic reasons. Lea Tsemel's answer was an emphatic no. Torture is functional, in her view. Once the objective has been attained, it stops. There is no resentment.

"When it's all over, the interrogator offers their victim an olive branch, a cup of tea, chat with him," she says.

ALL THESE considerations lend weight to the claim by the Israeli authorities that the halflife stories told in *The Sunday Times* are, to put it mildly, an exaggeration; or (to use their phrase) "the warped imaginings of a sick mind."

But after the imaginings have been deflated, the exaggerations reduced to size, is there anything left? Can there be a kernel of truth in this heap of spine-chilling reportage?

The feeling that there may be is supported by the astonishing failure of official spokesmen to give an effective answer to the allegations. The Foreign Ministry did draft a reply, which appeared

in *The Sunday Times* on July 3, under Ambassador Kidron's byline. Many of its arguments were demolished by Insight in a counter-reply published the following week.

I asked the army spokesman to give me proof that the officer sentenced for causing the death of Ahmed Sheikh Dehdoul (who had been arrested during a riot last year) is indeed sitting in gaol. I got no answer. That does not mean there is no answer. The man may very well be serving time. The information services are paralytic, as usual, that is all; which does not help clear Israel's reputation.

What the government refrains from saying — and should be saying openly — is that physical force is applied by the security services where necessary, and that they do practise rigid secrecy.

ALL THIS is justified, the government could add, because the country has to be defended against its enemies. The system is normal; it exists in every sovereign state. It plays a bigger role in a country at war; a point which Insight chooses to overlook.

Given that a measure of severe handling does take place, the questions must be asked: What is its nature, and what provisions exist to make sure that it is not excessive?

According to my information, the situation is roughly as follows: when soldiers capture terrorists in the field, they are liable to knock them about. They need urgently to elicit information (about where other members of the band are posted, what arms they possess, etc.). There may well be a blow too many if the particular platoon are rough types, or have been given a hard time in battle.

Should police or soldiers be sent to subdue a riot, or to cope with an illegal demonstration (marked by jeering, stone-throwing, burning tyres), they will use the butts of their rifles. There are often broken bones and bruises, varying with the extent of the provocation.

If a terrorist is arrested, he is tried, and either released or imprisoned, depending on the verdict. If imprisoned, he is lodged in a gaol which comes under the supervision of the International Red Cross. The Red Cross report

that treatment is satisfactory; though they may put in complaints about overcrowding, or other matters concerning physical amenities.

THE PROBLEMATIC phase, according to *The Sunday Times*, is the period of detention before trial and before sentence, when the prisoner is under interrogation. During this time he is at the mercy of his captors. It would be possible for them to perpetrate all sorts of iniquities, since, with very stringent exceptions, nobody — and this includes the press and the Red Cross — is allowed to visit the interrogation centres, or to converse with the persons detained there.

Families may or may not be allowed to visit. Lawyers have a right to contact their clients, but this right can be limited to the act of receiving a brief and no more. No consultation will be permitted if the security services decide that their interrogation is not yet complete and would be hampered by converse with a lawyer (who in all probability would counsel the suspect to be silent).

In order to get information from a particularly recalcitrant suspect, rough treatment may be used. He may, according to my information, be pushed about, he may have his face slapped, he may be blindfolded. He may be stripped and have his manliness mocked by a girl soldier, to make him feel small.

HE CAN be kept in isolation; he can be threatened with a dire fate; he can be subjected to other psychological pressures.

The justification given for all this is that human lives are at stake. The aim of terrorism is to destroy; the purpose of interrogation is to prevent the achievement of that aim.

As one official explained it: if stories of damage and destruction in public places rarely hit the headlines, it is not because the many Arab guerrilla organizations are in a state of hibernation, but because Israel's intelligence and security services work grimly round the clock, to clamp down on the horrors before they happen.

The question that still poses itself is, how far does this rough treatment go? What is to prevent things from getting out of control? What is to stop routine manhandling from turning into ugly sadism?

The sources with whom I talked gave me three explanations, each reinforcing the other. First of all, torture is, technically speaking, not necessary. Therefore it is, they say, an act of cruelty without purpose. Cruelty without purpose generates hatred against the regime, at a time when the policy is to foster appeasement and conciliation.

IT ALSO BRUTALIZES the perpetrators. A military court judge I interviewed put it this way: "If today he (the prisoner) gets beaten up, tomorrow it may be me."

Then there is the chain of responsibility, which goes with the chain of command. Should a junior officer commit a criminal act, his superiors cannot claim ignorance. They are accountable, every one of them — all the way up to the Minister of Defence, who carries parliamentary responsibility for all actions performed within the defence establishment.

Finally, there is the rule of law. The State cannot claim any special dispensation. It must comply with the regulations, and can be taken to court, even by an enemy agent under detention, for a breach of them.

TORTURE as an instrument of policy is obsolete, according to Tel-Nitzav Meir Kaplan, of the Israeli police. It exists in crime thrillers. It may be a hobby in countries where the gaoler is above the law. But it plays no role in the extraction of information from persons held for security or criminal offences.

Scientific interrogation has been developed instead, by intelligence and other enquiry agencies all over the world, often in cooperation with each other. It consists of applying minimum psychological pressures to acquire a maximal verbal response.

Israel has an international reputation in this field. An article in the same *Sunday Times* once described techniques developed by the Israeli police for using hypnosis on eye-witnesses. The police laboratories have, together with the Weismann Institute, created a microwave respiration monitor, as one method of measuring stress. They have done preliminary work on "body language."

The security services in Israel

(Continued on page 18)



After the 1976 Tel Aviv riot (left); Abdul-Karim Salameh (top) and Ghassan Hard; and a view of the Russian compound, (right), which is similar to that published in the "Sunday Times."

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE J. Keegan, U.S. Air Force (Ret.), is a man to be reckoned with here in Washington.

Last January, he retired from the air force after having served as chief of Air Force Intelligence for five years. Today, he serves as executive vice president of the United States Strategic Institute, a conservative, Washington-based private organization that analyzes national security issues.

Keegan usually dissented on national intelligence estimates when it came to assessing Soviet policies. He felt the Kremlin was getting the better of the deal during the heyday of former Secretary of State Kissinger's era of superpower détente. The general was not well liked in the State Department.

Shortly after leaving the air force, Keegan made headlines here when a special outside team of non-governmental military analysts, headed by Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard, confirmed what Keegan had been saying for a long time — that the Soviets were seeking military superiority over America, not merely rough parity, as the State Department had argued.

A FEW WEEKS ago, he went to the Middle East to examine some of the current problems facing that area. In Israel, he met with top political and military leaders, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He toured all the fronts, examined Israel's military preparedness and spoke to officers "down to brigade commanders."

During a wide-ranging interview in his office the other day, Keegan outlined his impressions, which should arouse some controversy. But he's used to that by now.

Q: How do you see the current Middle East arms balance? Is Israel in a better position now than she was before the 1973 war?

In the short term, she is in a better position. But there are some serious deficiencies that are going to compromise the long-term position. Israel needs more and better tanks. She needs a better engine. She needs a larger production support from the United States. I would, in the next five years, consider it imperative that the tank structure of the Israeli army be nearly doubled.

Israel needs now, in the short term, a large number of armoured personnel carriers. I would put very high priority to the U.S. providing 100 to 200 of those armoured personnel carriers as fast as is reasonable.

While Israel's present ammunition supply situation is good, from a short-term point of view, it is not good in a long-term view. Israel is being forced to divert a disproportionate share of her small budget, money that should go into capital investment, plant expansion and the improvement of the economy.

Israel is being placed in a seriously adverse economic position. I find, by having to overinvest in ammunition production, I think the U.S. must re-examine this problem and find some way — either through co-production schemes or other ways — to alleviate it, so that Israel can be assured of a plentiful reserve and a continuing ability to produce quickly without taking such a big bite out of her economy.

The most important requirement in Israel today is for the F-15's, 10 jet tankers and a modified version of the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft. If Israel loses all of her

(ground) radars—and there are not many, and she could — only an AWACS kind of an aircraft could assure Benny Peled he could operate his air defenses and protect the ground forces with high confidence.

Q: Have the Israelis requested an AWACS system?

They want a modified Boeing 707, which would be a lesser form of technology, because the AWACS is too expensive. But whatever the case, Israel has an absolute need, which must not be compromised, for the combination of the F-15, the jet tankers and an airplane platform of sophisticated radar that can see from the ground up, and, in the event of a catastrophe, assure Israel that she will not lose command of her airspace.

I consider that the one uncompromisable essential of Israeli defense.

NOW, AS TO the downstream area, I would say that the next greatest need is for a co-production arrangement which assures that the entire inventory of the lighter fighter-bombers can be replaced by a co-produced F-16. That is of urgent necessity.

I think those needs are modest and I think the U.S., if it means to fulfill its requirements regarding the Soviets, protect the Mediterranean fleet, and assure access in the event of a real world crisis to the Israeli air bases and ports which would be indispensable to us, then we must make this investment in Israeli strength. We have got to quit quibbling about it.

I think the short-term position in Israel today — in terms of her military security — is better than it has ever been. Her forces are superbly led, superbly trained, and all the difficulties that Israel encountered in the mobilization of the 1973 period, I think, have been eliminated except one: that's the intelligence problem.

Q: What's wrong with her intelligence?

Israel increasingly is bedeviled by the same problems of intelligence centralization that have so obsessed the bureaucracy of this city, so that they could have better political control over intelligence. A lot of this has infected the Israelis. And I am profoundly concerned that if Israel does not develop a system of checks and balances in which different sources of intelligence "reach the top quickly and are shared by all without filtering."

You had a man last night, at that (Israel Embassy) reception, who would be embarrassed if I used his name, who was a colonel in Israel. He was a key officer in the communications intercept.

Now, this officer knew that the 1973 attack was coming; he tried on dozens of occasions to get that message to the chief of the Israeli defense staff, to the political leadership, and in every instance he was stopped by the chief of the Israeli Defense Forces intelligence. Finally, this young colonel deployed all of his own communications intercept forces in the field, in full battle array, in preparation for the war that he knew was coming but that he was not allowed to alert his government about.

Q: Has the problem been resolved?

I am not certain that it has. I know that Motta Gur is determined that it shall never happen again, and that there is a frontier of intelligence. But I merely point that out as a question mark.

The U.S., despite all the billions it has spent in the last 10 years to improve warning intelligence, in

ACCUSTOMED TO CONTROVERSY

Major-General George Keegan, the former head of U.S. Air Force intelligence, challenges some of the American government's basic Middle East assumptions in an interview with WOLF BLITZER, *The Jerusalem Post's* Washington correspondent.



General Keegan retired from U.S. Air Force in January.

fact is worse off than it was 20 years ago. Not because of the improved technology or the lack of it, but because of the incredible bureaucratic processes, of which centralization is the worst — giant agencies competing for power and influence. The result is that it is very difficult for the president to be informed on what's going on.

Q: When it comes to Middle East intelligence, would you say that Israel has a good intelligence operation?

Yes. A superb one.

Q: Better than the U.S.?

Yes. I saw information in Israel which I doubt seriously we understand — although Israel shares with the U.S., as we do with Israel, a great deal of information. I'm very impressed that the Israelis have a much keener understanding of what is going on in the Arab world than we do.

Q: How good or how bad is the state of U.S. intelligence on the Middle East right now?

I would say that the analysis part is poor. I would say that the collection and the acquisition part is excellent. I think we have a good understanding of what arms are flowing into the Middle East. I think we have a good appreciation of evolving military forces and capabilities.

BUT I WOULD SAY that the U.S. analytical capability, particularly at the high political, strategic, military level — the psychological warfare, the subversive warfare trends, the intentions and objectives in secret diplomacy of both sides — I would say that is poor.

Poor principally for two reasons: one, we're not doing enough analysis; and two, the

process of analysis today is so politicized and so corrupted by the influence of the higher echelons who are busy trying to make the administration look good and busy trying to justify to the Congress policies which cannot be supported on the basis of the intelligence analysis without shaping that analysis.

Therefore, it makes me a little bit fearful that the U.S. is not as perceptive as it should be. I have strong impressions that the present (U.S.) government simply does not understand what is transpiring in the Middle East in terms of the realities. As a result, the American people are being, unintentionally — I am certain — misinformed.

I think the aspirations of the U.S. for peace in the Middle East are founded on very shaky ground, and so long as this administration continues to believe what it says about what can be achieved, I think our policies are increasingly being based on quackery.

Q: You mentioned that evidence that the Arabs are still bent on destroying Israel is not being made public. Can you elaborate?

No. I want to assure you that a great body of very sensitive evidence — a great deal of which, I believe, is available to the U.S. government — resolves beyond reasonable doubt in my mind that many among the more fabled Arab leaderships have not given up.

Q: In other words, you're still not convinced that the Arabs are ready to live in peace with Israel?

I am not convinced. And I think it's going to take a great deal more evidence. I don't want for a

moment to be critical of the statesmanship that has been shown, particularly by Sadat, in some areas by Assad, and certainly by the new Saudi leadership...but when one sees what the back-door intelligence is disclosing about the real intentions of the Arab leaderships, I come to the inescapable conclusion that the Messianic dream is there.

Q: Mr. Begin came to the U.S. and gave President Carter a document demonstrating Israel's contributions to America's national security over the years to show that Israel is not a liability to the U.S. but an asset. Do you agree?

I agree, and as one of the primary beneficiaries of what was contained in that document, six years as chief of Air Force Intelligence, I can say without reservation that for every dollar of support which this country has given Israel, we have gotten a thousand dollars' worth of benefits in return, which are incalculable in their value to the U.S. armed services.

Q: Can you elaborate?

Access to equipment, access to documents, access to information that better educates us and prepares us to cope with Soviet forces and Soviet equipment around the world. The data is of incalculable value. We get a lot in return for what we have invested.

Q: What scenario do you see developing in the Middle East over the next few months? What about long-term developments?

I don't clearly see a short-term scenario that stands out in any way in my mind. I think that both sides are confused. I think that the issues are obfuscated.

The perceptions, particularly by the U.S. side — it seems to me after my visit — are so removed from reality in so many particulars that the U.S. government seems to be going into this arena of expectations from a Geneva conference with a great many serious misimpressions of what it is that has transpired and what it is that is at stake.

I'M STRUCK by several things in particular. First and foremost, this government does not seem to perceive what to me, as an American, is the single most essential fact of life about Israel in the Middle East, and that is that Israel is the single key to balancing Soviet imperialism in the Mediterranean.

First, we should have no illusions about what it is the Soviet Union is striving to achieve in the Middle East — an aggressive, dominant position, and an ability to control the free world's oil supply.

Second is that profound change in Arab strategy is now under way, and we do not seem to have perceived it. It is not understood in the U.S. I have seen intelligence which very few Americans have had access to, that persuades me that the first element of that strategy is that the Arab leaderships remain committed to the Messianic dream, to the extermination of Israel as a nation and as a people.

What has changed about the Messianic determination on the part of these feudal leaders...the prospect is that the Arab leaderships now appear to be one step closer to the deployment of their forces in the Middle East for the purpose of the extermination of Israel as a nation and as a people.

Its principal focus is gaining leverage upon Israel through the U.S., through more sophisticated

diplomacy, through attitudes of reasonableness that have excited the American leadership as nothing that has happened in the last 20 years, through the use of oil discreetly, and through the ancient carrot and stick approach to life.

Q: What about the situation in Lebanon? How is that developing?

What is happening in Lebanon, with, in my opinion, the tacit approval of the State Department and almost totally unreported in the American press, is that Lebanon is slowly being converted into a satellite against Israel.

How? In the first instance, the Syrian army is being allowed by this government — and encouraged, I believe — to re-establish Syria's ancient suzerainty over the area.

It is very clear from the evidence, which I examined, that the Syrian army, through two major command headquarters, is in fact running Lebanon today — politically, economically, socially and security-wise. The Lebanese prime minister is, in effect, taking his cue from the giant Syrian military headquarters just east of Beirut.

There is direct evidence of what I have said that is known to the U.S. government, but not to the American public.

Secondly, it is clear also that the Syrians are driving a deep wedge between the Christian and the Moslem communities throughout Lebanon, which for many decades has been a source of strength and the vitality of a new modern Lebanon.

WHAT IS happening south of the Litani River, is just not reported in the Western press. It is simply beyond belief. The Christian villages are being decimated by day and night hit-and-run attacks with artillery, with mortar fire, with assault weapons of every description — attacks being carried out by Syrian regulars in Palestinian uniforms.

It's happening in every Christian village in the south. It is genocide.

You have to be there to see it. I have been there and I have seen it. I have talked to the Lebanese, I have talked to the Christians, I have talked to the wounded and I have been an eyewitness. I have also talked to some of the Moslems in the neighboring villages, who are being totally left alone.

Q: How concerned are Israel's leaders?

The concern of Prime Minister Begin, with whom I spent many hours just a few weeks ago, the obsession that I found at every level, not only with the Likud membership but with the Mapai membership as well, the active military leaders and many of the senior retired military, followed one constant theme. It is that a salient is being prepared in the south of Lebanon, which would hold Haifa under direct threat.

It would also threaten the industrial center of Israel and the oil refinery. I find that that the entire leadership of Israel today.

Now, the commanders in the northern front, with whom I spoke, right down to the brigade commanders, are not so much concerned about the deployment of armor and infantry — they are concerned about the possibility of an assault against northern Israel, because the defense can be managed. The problem of long-

range artillery is much more difficult, especially if these pieces are camouflaged and very difficult to locate.

The second tactical element of this changing strategy has to do with the Golan, which I examined in the minutest detail.

Bearing in mind that for a number of years in the Department of Defense I was one of the country's top experts in the area, I was struck by two considerations: If both sides — Syria and Israel — are seriously interested in peace and stability, then the present division of the Golan gives optimum assurance of that stability, for the simple reason that the new fortifications on the Syrian side and the Israeli side make it costly and risky for either side to be adventurous against the other.

When you go south, the most striking change strategically that is happening is on the eastern front which is now evolving.

As a military professional, the first striking fact of life is that, were I Israeli, there is no conceivable way I could ever tolerate the emplacement in the West Bank of a large force of heavy Soviet equipment, armor and artillery.

Israel is only eight to nine miles wide, and a few battalions can slice Israel in two in hours. There is probably nothing that can be done to prevent that if it were planned carefully enough.

But more important, the evidence that I was privileged to examine has satisfied me beyond reasonable doubt that under Saudi leadership, a large Eastern Front capability to attack Israel across its narrow waist is slowly being evolved.

THE CHARACTER of this is as follows, as I was able to perceive: A 15-division front is slowly being evolved. The Saudis apparently are financing the installation of a joint communications system for the joint command of Syrian, Jordanian and, very possibly, Iraqi and Saudi forces. Hundreds of officers are being exchanged, today, between the Syrian high and Jordanian high commands and their military commands, down to the battalion level. They are using this evolving command-communication system.

Farther to the east, several gigantic depots have been built by Iraq, very close to the Jordan frontier, in which hundreds of tanks and possibly thousands of artillery pieces and ammunition are being stockpiled, presumably to arm and equip several Iraqi armored divisions, should the requirement for Iraq to move through Jordan ever come up.

Nearby, the Saudis are building three of the largest fighter-bomber air bases in all of the Middle East, close to the Jordanian border, which would provide a jumping-off point for rapid airlift and/or tactical fighter-bomber reinforcement of an eastern front.

How quickly this frontal capability is evolving is difficult to judge, but I would say that within a few years, and maybe sooner than that, this capability, if those governments can continue relating to each other as they currently are, will become one of the greatest realities facing Israel — and most assuredly an unacceptable one.

ISRAELI military planners, as of about a month-and-a-half ago, were aware that President Carter had promised the Saudis F-15's. Every officer in the Israeli general staff knew about that when I arrived in Israel, whereas few, if any, people in the U.S. were aware that such a deal had been discussed between the U.S. and the Saudis.

There are some compelling strategic reasons for the U.S. to have done that. The Saudis, as you know, have increasingly shown a great deal of responsibility about trying to negotiate Soviet advances in Africa.

The Saudis have done wonderful work, as far as the U.S. is concerned, about trying to neutralize the Soviet salient in Somalia, about trying to stabilize the Sudanese front and to liquidate the inroads that the Soviets have repeatedly tried to make in that area.

And so there's a certain credit basis for the Saudis' arguing with this government that by the receipt of 80 F-15's and assistance in building those ginni bases and equipping of the Saudi ground forces, one of the strongest anti-Communist forces in the southern portion of the Red Sea would be empowered to balance anti-Soviet or proxy-Communist initiatives.

ON THE OTHER hand, if one becomes aware that the Saudis are really bankrolling the Arab leaderships in their continuing strategic struggle against Israel — as in fact the case — then one must consider how else those F-15's could be utilized. And the concern of the Israeli Air Force is that the Saudis, equipped with those F-15's, could completely cut off the Red Sea access to Suez without Suez ever having been touched.

The second concern — a lesser one but not to be dismissed lightly — is that Saudi security is almost nonexistent; and because of the collaboration with Syria and Egypt, and possibly Iraq, it would be a matter of weeks before the Egyptians, through the Syrians and the Saudis, would acquire full access to the technology of the F-15. The matter is one that is not unlike the problem of selling the AWAC aircraft to Iran.

Now with regard to that, it is the view of Gen. Peled of the Israeli Air Force, which I share in toto, that if the U.S. keeps its promise to supply Israel with a promised squadron of F-15's, and by providing no more than 10 jet tankers, Gen. Peled can provide a hemispheric cover from the ground up over every quadrant of Israeli territory.

More important, the Israeli Air Force, equipped with F-15's, remains the best protection against an incursion of Soviet fighter-bombers into Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Libya.

And when Gen. Peled, a man who has always delivered, and not once ever been found wanting, says that with a squadron of F-15's he can provide the U.S. Sixth Fleet with its best protection from the Soviet Union in the Eastern Mediterranean, he is absolutely correct.

So it is not the Saudis who need the F-15's; it is the Israelis.

Q: So you think that the U.S. should not sell F-15's to Saudi Arabia?

I really haven't decided. What I have concluded is that if there is one nation in the Middle East that legitimately needs the F-15's and can absolutely assure the protection of that technology from the Soviets, it is Israel. I am not certain, in the light of the long-term Arab strategic interests, that [putting] F-15's in Saudi hands is a responsible thing for the U.S. to do.

If the Saudis can find themselves counterbalancing the Soviet incursions into the Horn of Africa, then the F-15's in Saudi hands does make some sense. Rather, I would see the Saudis with equipment that they could manage, like the F-5E.

The F-15 is one of the most sophisticated aircraft in the world, and it takes the most superb kind of fighter pilot. There are very few fighter pilots who can fly an F-15 efficiently. I cannot conceive of the Saudis, at this level of their technological, operational growth and experience level, being able to operate the F-15.

I think this is wishful thinking. It is a very high order, and I am concerned that the U.S. may not have thought through this question carefully enough.

Q: So much has been written about the U.S. airlift to Israel during the 1973 war. A lot of it consists of conflicting reports about what it started. You were in a spot, and I think, you could see some light on that historical question.

Yes, I could and I can.

First and foremost, the one who made the airlift possible, the present chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the first of the '73 war broke out, Gen. Brown, then the chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, met with entire staff and his chief intelligence adviser, who was myself.

I said to him and the staff that day, this is going to be the most tense, most violent war in the Middle Eastern history. And the U.S. is committed to the survival of Israel — there's no compromise on that. It is committed to going to be faced with a crisis unprecedented in magnitude because at some point in that war when Israel runs out of bullets, ammunition, guns and tanks, the whole world is going to look to the U.S. to pull a miracle out of fire. And that is going to mean a gigantic airlift. If we are not prepared, which we will not be, we leave it up to our political leaders, there is no way that air force is going to be able to comply.

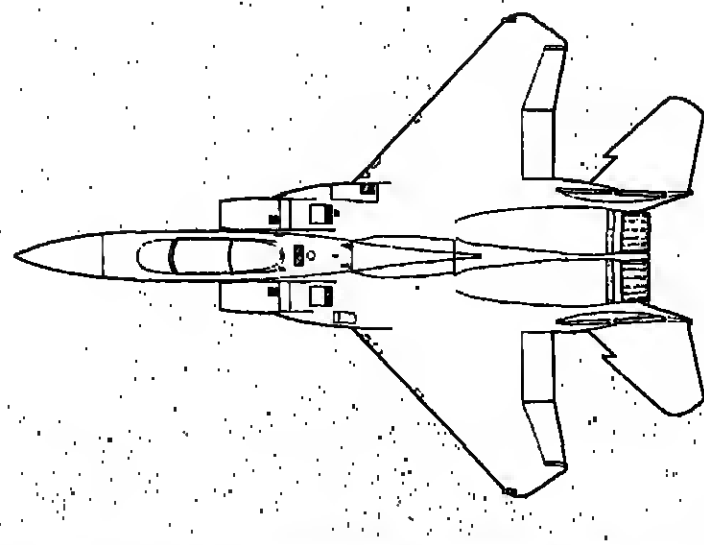
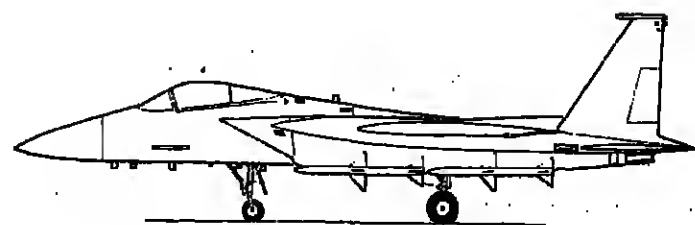
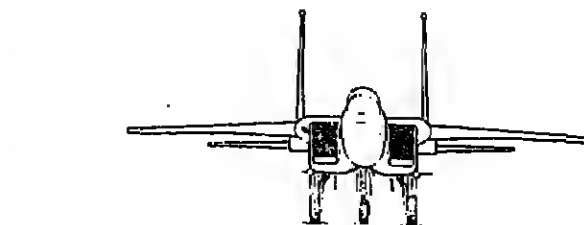
And it was Gen. Brown, on his own initiative, at that point, who directed his air staff and his commanders to start moving munition, arms, supplies, and pre-designated F-4 squadrons, aircraft which would be turned over in toto to the Israelis.

If George Brown had not taken that responsibility upon himself, knowing that the politicians would not make a decision until it was too late, the U.S. could not have delivered the aircraft.

The second point is that the secretary of state (at the time) who stood in the way of preparing that airlift. It was the secretary of state who opposed any preparations to implement that airlift while some in the Department, through their releases, deliberately planted a suggestion that it was a secret of defense (as Schlesinger) who was opposed to the mobilization of an airlift.

The facts are that the reverse was Dr. Schlesinger who, from very beginning, appreciated it was likely to happen and repeatedly in the inner cabinet government for the moving of an airlift decision.

So I think that a lot of the usual accounts are unfair to reality. We were very much indeed that the airlift was a miracle. It did. Israel can never afford to be placed in the And I hope that who is



The United States this week delayed approval of sale of F-15's to Saudis.

הכזא מן האל

NEIGHBOURHOOD RIVALRY

The roots of the recent clashes along the border between Egypt and Libya may be traced to 1973, when Egyptian President Sadat decided not to merge his country with its neighbour to the west. At that point, writes DANIEL DISHON, Libya's Mu'ammer Gaddafi decided that Sadat had to be replaced, since he was a major obstacle to the Libyan's vision of the Arab world.

"Libya and Egyptian brothers will continue to work hand in hand until the tyrant and CIA stooge Sadat is deposed." (Radio Libya, July 28, 1977.)
 "Gaddafi thinks he is Napoleon. Arab leaders must expel him from their ranks." (From speech by Sadat on July 26, 1977.)

THESE TWO quotations are indicative of the tone of Egyptian-Libyan relations, such as they have been, with many ups and downs, and twists and turns, since 1973. Libya's Mu'ammer Gaddafi trying to overthrow Egypt's Anwar Sadat because he feels Sadat stands in the way of what he, Gaddafi, considers as his Arab mission; Sadat wanting to be rid of Gaddafi because the latter's policies, political philosophy and potential influence endanger Sadat's own regime in Egypt.

The flare-up of border fighting during the second half of July, serious as it was, was not the beginning of a war which Arab militants succeeded in ending short: it was one of the many means employed by both sides to gain their ends. At other times, both have engaged in the most strident and vitriolic forms of propaganda warfare. Both (but particularly the Libyans) have used sabotage, terror, intimidation and other subversive tactics. Both have enlisted nationals of the other country to work against the rival regime.

The most prominent examples are two former close associates of Gaddafi's (former Revolutionary Council member Omar Muheishi, and ex-Foreign Minister Abd Mun'im al-Hani) who defected to Egypt and now direct psychological and political warfare, and, presumably, subversive activities, against their former chief.

Similarly, Libya has enlisted anti-Sadat opposition elements from among the Egyptian workers and professionals employed in Libya and, perhaps more significantly, from among Egyptian students and expatriates in the West.

At the time of the second Sinai Agreement in 1975, and again during the recent border fighting, Libya appealed to the Egyptian army to rise against Sadat in order to prevent him from bringing further "shame", "oppression" and "defeatism" on the Egyptian people and the Arab nation at large. Egyptian officers captured in last month's fighting were forced to tell correspondents about "discontent" with Sadat in the Egyptian armed forces, and the "resistance" they had felt against orders to fight Libyan units. In mirror-image fashion, Egyptian newspapers expressed confidence that "in the long run" the Libyan armed forces would be the instruments to "put down those (Gaddafi and his supporters) who...act as enemies of the Arab nation." (Al-Ahram, July 22, 1977.)

AS IT HAPPENS, the three or four major border clashes were counter-productive. They have not led to the downfall of either Gaddafi or Sadat; and they might even have strengthened Gaddafi's



position. Sadat wished mainly to drive home to the Libyans that from now on he would exact a heavy price for Libya's settling itself be ruled by an avowed enemy of his. One may assume that the message was received and understood. But nobody likes to be told by a neighbouring country who should, or should not, run one's own. And while some Libyans came to feel that Gaddafi had turned into a dangerous liability, others seem to have rallied round him under the impact of a threat from abroad.

Conversely, while the feeling that Gaddafi was a real danger may have sharpened for many people in Egypt (as Sadat had intended that it should), many others must have felt that Egypt had got itself involved in fighting on the wrong front.

Over the last three years or so, the origins of the Egyptian-Libyan rift have become overlaid with the issues of great power orientation: as the Egyptian-Soviet split widened, Libya and the USSR entered into a marriage de convenience, whereby the Soviets use Libya for their own purposes in the Mediterranean and Africa while Libya, ostensibly aiding Soviet African policies, manages to put extra pressures on Egypt via Sudan (and even Chad) and via Ethiopia and the Red Sea area.

But Sadat's many recent references to Libya carrying out a Soviet scheme (rather than its own policies) should be read in the context of the Egyptian-Soviet controversy and of Sadat's desire to prove his value to the U.S. by resisting Soviet gains in Africa and the Middle East. They should not be allowed to blur the essentially Arab origins and implications of the dispute.

What is it, then, that makes both Gaddafi and Sadat so eager to see the other fall?

For Gaddafi, possessed by a strong sense of mission, Sadat is the major obstacle standing in the way of his vision of the Arab world — a vision compounded of three principal elements:

□ Nasserism and (since Nasser's death in 1970) the hope and desire to don Nasser's mantle of all-Arab leadership. Gaddafi feels strongly that he's better suited than Sadat to claim Nasser's spiritual inheritance of anti-Westernism, pan-Arabism and direct mass appeal. (In fact, Nasser may have felt the same way: in 1969, when he first met Gaddafi — a man 23 years younger than himself — he reportedly said: "You remind me of myself when I was your age.")

□ Islam — in one of its most fundamentalist and revivalist versions, drawing on the Koran and other traditional Islamic sources for philosophy, law, political thinking and social theory. This includes Gaddafi's rejection of both capitalism and socialism as foreign and non-Islamic.

□ Controlled, yet direct mass action, modelled in many ways on Maoist, Cuban and other Third World ideas, to be well blended in the Nasserist-Islamic mixture. (The recent change of the name of the Libyan state from *Jamahiriyah*, i.e. Republic, to *Jamahiriyah*, meaning something like Polity of the Masses, is indicative of this trend.)

IT WAS THE realization that Libya was too small, too marginal to the Arab world as a whole, and too sadly lacking in historical significance — in terms of the mainstream of Arab history — to serve as a springboard for the propagation of his ideas that prompted Gaddafi, in 1972, to propose the merger or fusion of Egypt and Libya into one state.

In that new state, Gaddafi proposed, Sadat would continue to

be "number one" and Gaddafi would content himself with the "number two" position. From a power base in Egypt, even though he would be in the second "slot," he might become the new Nasser.

Therefore, when after a year's wavering, Sadat eventually (in the summer of 1973) turned down the idea, Gaddafi apparently made up his mind that Sadat must fall. And he has kept trying to bring about that downfall.

Such a neighbour is not easy to live with. Yet, under more ordinary circumstances, Sadat might well have shrugged off the propaganda campaigns, the sporadic bombings and the other hostile acts as mere pinpricks, unlikely to have much of an unsettling effect on Egypt — a country so much more populous, developed and sophisticated than Libya.

But Sadat could not and cannot afford to take such an attitude, for reasons bound up with his own domestic situation. It is precisely that part of the Egyptian population most alienated from the general tenor and the specific policies of Sadat's own regime which is most susceptible to the outward radiation of Gaddafi's ideas. (This is not to say that these Egyptians look up to Gaddafi personally, let alone would like to see him installed in Cairo; the blend of ideas peculiar to him appeals to them.)

Egyptians exposed to Libyan ideas fall into two main groups: □ The self-styled "Nasserists" — those who believe that Sadat has betrayed his predecessor's political legacy by abandoning Arab Socialism for economic liberalization; by turning away from the USSR and towards the U.S.; and by adopting tactics of flexibility in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is on precisely these points that Gaddafi upholds the "traditional" Nasserist positions.

(To illustrate: when Sadat addressed the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union on July 16, he encountered so much heckling that the live TV transmission of the meeting had to be cut off. Before it was, one of the hecklers, who introduced himself as a "Nasserist," accused Sadat of having "led Egypt into the quicksands of the Sinai Agreement" — an unmistakable echo of Libyan propaganda.)

□ Moslem traditionalists, for whom Egypt has become too modern, too secular, too lax over public and private morality and altogether too far removed from what Islam means to them. For these groups — mostly villages and small-town people and (politically more important) university students with a rural family background — Sadat's own (and genuine) efforts to again place greater stress on traditional values are inadequate to the point of being meaningless; the "official" al-Azhar brand of Islam is woefully "reformist," and even the Moslem Brotherhood (made semi-legal again by Sadat after having been banned for over 25 years) is tame and domesticated. Their true representatives have surfaced in the Takfir-wa-Hijra ("Penance and Retreat") group who recently killed a former minister. Their vision of Islam — skin in many ways to Gaddafi's — is on the rise in Egypt, where it is believed that they get weapons and financial aid from Libya. They believe in the restoration of the caliphate; the full revival of the sharia (Moslem religious law), with all its traditional penalties of amputation, stoning, etc.; in dismantling the entire banking system as being guilty of usury; in complete prohibition; in a fully theocratic state. They represent the primordial forces of Islam and with them the disruptive strain that has been present in it from its beginning. The absence in Egypt of charismatic leadership since Nasser's death seven years ago, and the ideological void under Sadat, have helped them spread their ideas. For many, they provide the spiritual stimulus the regime no longer supplies. They are totally inaccessible to the influence of the present Establishment; Gaddafi, by contrast, strikes a chord with them. It is the fear of what an upsurge of such elements might do to his regime at home that informs Sadat's policy.

IN 1973, shortly before the merger idea was finally buried by Sadat, Gaddafi made an extended visit to Egypt. Sadat let him talk to parliamentarians, officials, trade union functionaries, judges, journalists, academics and the like; but he refused Gaddafi's request to make a nation-wide radio and TV address. When Gaddafi returned to Libya, he said: "Sadat was afraid to let me speak to the Egyptian people." That is as true today as it was then — and for the same reasons.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1977

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

PAGE NINE

مكذبا من الأصل

PIE IN THE SKY

THE JUMBO throbbed gently as it made its way over the Atlantic, billowing me to sleep. Suddenly I was aware of movement in the aisle and I jerked awake.

A stewardess was distributing small packages of peanuts to the passengers. I waited with growing impatience for my bag of peanuts, but it never came. Filled with rage, I swore never to fly that airline again.

While not always dependent on a bag of peanuts, the fortunes of airlines are often linked to what people think of the food. Travellers will often choose the airline they think serves the best meals.

The airlines know this, and a large part of their advertising is devoted to attracting custom by showing how well people eat aboard their planes. A recent visit to El Al's catering company convinced me that the airlines try very hard to serve good food, even if they don't always succeed.

The firm, Airline Food Industries (known by its Hebrew acronym as Matam), is the country's largest supplier of airline meals, servicing all flights from Israel of El Al and four foreign airlines. Of the 2,000 to 5,000 meals prepared daily, depending on the day of the week and the season, about three-quarters are for El Al.

The director of Matam, an outgoing man by the name of Herbert Kweiler, started his career as El Al's first cabin steward in 1949. He is not a chef, but he obviously knows about good food.

KWEILER admits that of the 20 or so menus made up by his company every day, the "interesting" ones are those for the first-class sections. Two major reasons are the comparatively small number of passengers and the greater range of food that can be used.

Thus, for example, a first class menu can take advantage of the fact that Israeli trout are now as good as, or better than, the European or American varieties. Such a dish is too fragile to serve in the mass-production conditions of the tourist class; and even if it could be prepared, it would be out because some people simply won't eat fish.

Another item that is taboo for tourist class menus is tongue, again because some people won't touch it and the meals must be something that virtually everyone can eat. Also out is liver, because it becomes loathery when reheated.

Other items, such as oysters, not in speak of beans or cabbage, produce gas. This can make one mildly uncomfortable on the ground; in the air, thousands of feet up, imprisoned in a narrow seat, it can be pure agony.

The way the food is prepared is also limited. Salt and spices are used very sparingly — some people don't like them. Salt and pepper can be added afterwards, of course, but it doesn't taste quite the same.

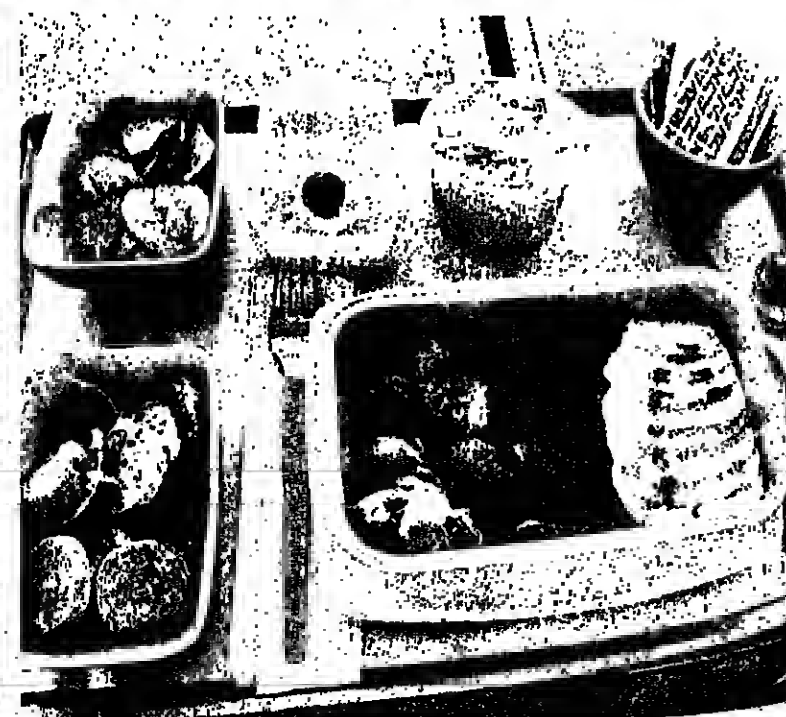
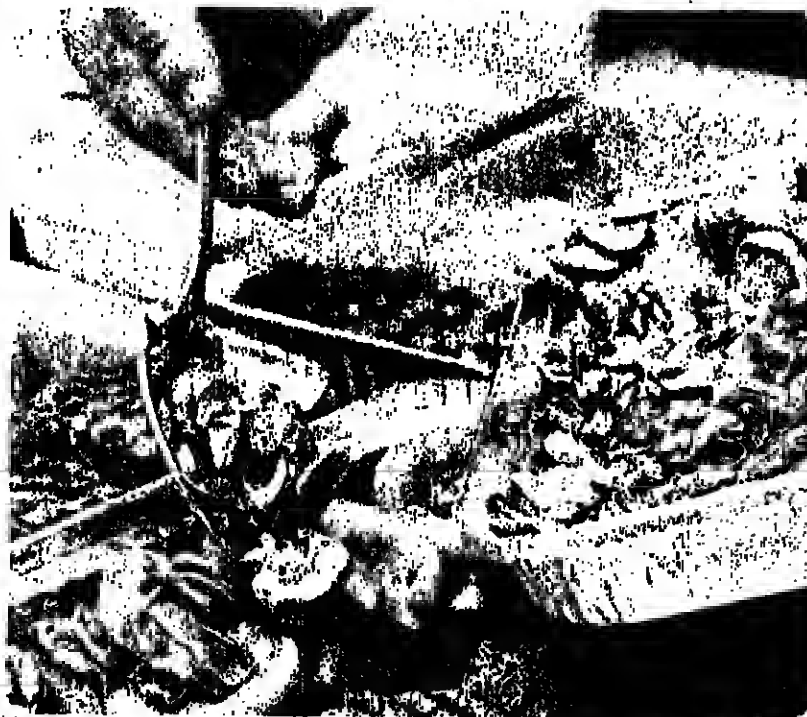
The main dish, which is reheated on the plane, must have a sauce or gravy to facilitate the heating process. Naturally, everything must fit into the little dishes provided by the airline.

Finally, Kweiler notes, even if the freshest vegetables are used, they are prepared a good four hours before they are loaded onto

Airlines make a major — and sometimes successful — effort to serve good food to their passengers. HAIM SHAPIRO finds out how most of the meals leaving Israel are prepared. Photos by Lester Millman.



(Above left) Dishing up the day's meals. (Right). Checking the kosher. (Below left) Stuffing tomatoes. (Right) The finished product.



مكذبا من الأرسل

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POST PULLOUT GUIDE

The Poster

ISRAEL FESTIVAL

MUSIC

BACH, SCIGENBERG, STRAVINSKY — Guest orchestra, choir and soloists from Germany. (Jerusalem, Binyanei Ha'oma, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.; Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

BEETHOVEN: MISSA SOLEMNIS — Gny Berlin conducting the Stuttgart Radio Symphony Orchestra. Guest Soloists. (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.; Jerusalem, Binyanei Ha'oma, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.; Caesarea, Thursday at 8.30 p.m.)

BEETHOVEN: 'LIEDER AREND' — Herman Frey, baritone; Joseph Kallenberg, piano. (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.; Jerusalem Theatre, Monday at 8.30 p.m.; Haifa Auditorium, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

BEETHOVEN: PIANO SONATAS — Joseph Kallenberg. (Tel Aviv Museum, Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p.m.)

PAUL SALTMAN — (Tel Aviv Museum, Wednesday at 8 p.m.)

HELOS QUARTET (West Germany) — Beethoven String Quartets. (Jerusalem Theatre, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.; Tel Aviv Museum, Thursday at 8 p.m.)

YUDOM TRIO — Dora Shwarzberg, violin; Mark Tishinsky, violoncello; Victor Detsenko, piano; Gila Yaron, soprano. (Tel Aviv Museum, Monday at 8 p.m.; Jerusalem, Khan, opposite Railway Station, Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.)

GETZ/PIAMONTA — Jazz musicians Ben Getz and Avi and Yoni Piamonta perform jazz and rock versions of Sapharot melodies. (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Sunday at 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.)

AGASHASH HANOVER — (Osh, Beit Arie, 8 Bolnesh, Monday at 9 p.m.)

A MAN WITHIN HIMSELF — Songs by the Ink and rock composer/manager Shalom Hanoch and his group. (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, tonight at 9 and midnight; Monday at 9 p.m.)

MATTI CASPI — (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Tuesday at 8 p.m.)

HAIFA — (Haifa Auditorium, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

CHOCOLATE, MENTHA, MASTIK — (Jerusalem Theatre, Sunday and Monday)

OTHER TOWNS — (Haifa Auditorium, Thursday at 9 p.m.)

CHOCOLATE, MENTHA, MASTIK — (Holon, Rina, tonight at 8.30; Petah Tikva, Kichol, Thursday at 9 p.m.)

EVENING WITH ARIK LAVIE — (Ramat Gan, Grits, tonight at 8.30)

AGASHASH HANOVER — (Olatayim, Shavit, tonight at 8.30 and 10.45)

CHILDREN — (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

ADVENTURE IN HOLLAND — British film. (Jerusalem, Israel Museum, Thursday at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.)

HANOVER'S SHABAT DRESS — Play. (Jerusalem Theatre, Heri St. today at 4)

PHOTODUANA — The songs of Danny Kaye. (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.; Safed, Tzfat, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

ALICE IN WONDERLAND — Film. (Jerusalem, Israel Museum, Monday at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.)

DANCE — (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

THE ISRAELI BALLET — Raymond (Grand Prix) Agony (Pao de Deux), La Fille Mal Gardée. (Tel Aviv, Camori, 101 Dargov, Wednesday)

SYLVIA DUBAN — Flamenco dancer. (Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv, Sunday at 9 p.m.)

THEATRE RESEARCH GROUP at the PARIS OPERA — "The, that and the other," choreography by Carolyn Carlson. (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Saturday)

THE ROYAL BALLET VAN VLAADREBEN, Belgium — Works choreographed by Brabante and Leclair (Caesarea, Saturday and Sunday at 8.30 p.m.; Haifa Auditorium, Monday at 8.30 p.m.; Jerusalem, Binyanei Ha'oma, Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.; Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Thursday at 8.30 p.m.)

SACRED AND PROFANE IN SONG AND DANSE — Binnie folklore evening. (Caesarea, Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

NATAL THEATRE COMPANY of South Africa — Performances of "Dumbwaiter," "Zulu musical" based on "Macbeth." (Jerusalem, Binyanei Ha'oma, Thursday at 8.30 p.m.)

OTHER TOWNS — (Haifa Auditorium, Thursday at 9 p.m.)

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Jazz giant Stan Getz and his quartet performing in Tel Aviv and Haifa this week with the Piamonta group.

THEATRE

All programmes are in Hebrew unless otherwise stated.

Jerusalem

MARATHON — A tour de force of a play by French playwright Claude Cofortos, about three men running a marathon race; under the brilliant direction of Belgian Jonathan Morser, with the Khan's cast at three annuals running for about two hours. (Khan, opposite Railway Station, Saturday and Sunday at 8 p.m.)

OTHERWISE ENGAGED — A clever sophisticated but essentially empty comedy, by Simon Gray, about a man who wants to spend the afternoon listening to music, but is beset by other people's problems. (Jerusalem Theatre, Sunday and Monday)

Tel Aviv

AND THE RUGGED SHALL BE MADE LEVEL — Based on the story by S. Agnon. Produced by the Cameri Theatre. (Nahmani Hall, 11 Nahmani, Saturday; Cameri, 101 Dizengoff, Sunday and Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

DEEP WATER — New Habimah production by Hillel Milholpuk. Directed by Amri Nilan. Attempts to enter the lives of a group of youths who are at once the products of their

Jerusalem

THE EMIGRANTS — A bitter searing story of immigrants from a communist country, a peasant who left to make money and an intellectual who escaped to write a book on freedom but lost the urge. (Bat Dor Theatre, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Saturday at 9 p.m.)

JULIUS CAESAR — Cameri production of Shakespeare's play. (Cameri, 101 Dizengoff, Saturday and Sunday)

MARATHON — (Nahmani Hall, 11 Nahmani, Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m.)

MOMENTS — Haifa Theatre production of Nathan Allerman's musical about Little Tel Aviv of 1900s. (Tel Aviv, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Saturday at 8 and 10 p.m.)

Haifa

DON JUAN — Haifa Municipal Theatre's presentation of Yacov Shabat's play about a modern Tel Aviv-based Don Juan who appears a used car lot but spends most of his time pursuing women. Despite occasional wit, the play is rather empty. (Haifa, Municipal Theatre, 50 Poveran, Saturday)

ISRAELI BACH SOCIETY — Double concert for organ and harpsichord with Eli Freud and Jan Jensen (USA). Works by Bach, Paquin, Mozart. (Int. Evang. Church, 55 Hanevi'im, corner Strauss, Tuesday)

CHURCH CONCERT — Works by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Ruppe. Performed by Hartmut Lauchhar, organ; Gila Grossmeyer, soprano; Kazuka Ishida, harpsichord; David Chen, violin. (Church of the Redeemer, Old City, Thursday at 8 p.m.)

JEWISH SOUL MUSIC — with Gloria Feldman, alarinet. (Khan, opposite Railway Station, Sunday at 9 p.m.)

ISRAELI BACH SOCIETY — Double concert for organ and harpsichord with Eli Freud and Jan Jensen (USA). Works by Bach, Paquin, Mozart. (Int. Evang. Church, 55 Hanevi'im, corner Strauss, Tuesday)

Other Towns

AND THE RUGGED SHALL BE MADE LEVEL — (Kfar Sava, Cultural Centre, Tuesday and Wednesday)

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(Continued on page 9)

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2nd week

ANNIE HALL

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WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

Plant a Tree in Israel with Your Own Hands: free tours for planters to the hills of Judea every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors' Department: Keen Kayemel Tel Aviv Jewish National Fund; in Jerusalem, King George Ave., corner Rehov Keren Kayemel, Tel. 62-3201. In Tel Aviv, 88 Rehov Hayzken, opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 62-23440.

CONDUCTED TOURS

Hadasah Tours
1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.30 p.m. Kennedy Building, No. 10, Buses 18 and 27.
2. Mt. Scopus Hospital: Tours from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. No charge, Buses 9 and 24 Tel. 31111.
3. Morning half-day tour of all Hadasah projects, \$4 per person (wards included). By reservation only: Tel. 414333.

Hebrew University, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Mount Scopus tours 11.30 a.m. from the Martin Buber Building, Buses 9 and 24, School of Education bus stop. Further details: Tel. 35430. **American Mischel Women, Guest Tours —** Jerusalem: Tel. 621068, 222640.

Emunah — World Religious Zionist Women's Organization, Tourist Centre, 28 Rehov Ben Maimon, Tel. 62-2458, 30020, 41154.
Tours and Visitation come and see the General Israel Orphan Home for Orphans, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and impressively modern building. Free guide, 10 minutes between 10-4. Bus No. 6 Kiryat Meah, Tel. 523231.

MISCELLANEOUS
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Homenu, Tel. 31422, 7.30 a.m. — 7 p.m. Jerusalem Hill and Intercontinental. The only jewellers in Israel with a worldwide guarantee. H. Steen Jewellers, Duty and tax free.

Evening of Jewish Song, Sat., August 6 at 8 p.m. at Binyanei Hano'ama. All Star International Show. Tel Aviv.

CONCULTEO TOURS
American Mischel Women, Guest Tours — Tel Aviv — Tel. 220187, 243104.
Emunah — World Religious Zionist Women's Organization, "Kastel," 108 Rehov Ben Maimon, Tel. 41010, 70042.
World Wise Tourist Office, 110 Rehov Hayzken, Tel. 232208, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Canadian Hadasah-Wise Office, 116 Rehov Hayzken, Tel. 221000, 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Please Women — Na'ama, Free morning tours, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, by appointment, Call Tel. 28111, ext. 220, Tel Aviv.

Magen David Adom in Israel
Recipients — 40 Rehov Olshani, Jerusalem. Tel. 621068, 222640. Please call 3222 between 4.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to arrange visits to our Central Blood Bank in Jaffa and for information regarding other Magen David Adom installations.
ORT Israel: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 722291-2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 633141; ORT Netanya, Tel. 33744.

ENTERTAINMENT
Shai-K Uplift Show, Nightly Israeli folklore entertainment in English at the Theatre Club, 7 Rehov Mendele (near Dan Hotel), Tiekela; Tour — Tel. 107 Rehov Hayzken, Tel. 03-224120 and at main hotels.

MISCELLANEOUS
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Museum and Amil Library, 23 Rehov Arlosoroff, includes reconstructed musical instruments from Biblical times, manuscripts and Jewish music archives. Open Sun.-Fri., 10 a.m.-1 p.m., and also Mon. and Wed., 4-7 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 04-64448.

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Co-starring
RICHARD WIDMARK
MICKEY ROONEY EDUARD ALBERT
and ELI WALLACH
Screenplay by Adam Kennedy
Based on his novel.

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Weekdays, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

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ART GUIDE

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum Exhibitions: Our Pupils at Work — Photographs by Yehoshua Sivan, 11 Menalim (Antiquities); Letters in America (Selected); Ancient Art (The Herbert Schimmel Collection); Old Masada Drawings from the collection of the Duke of Devonshire; Jacques Carliana "Object Invention"; Greek Vases from the Jan Mitchell Collection; Our Pupils at Work: Mesopotamian Culture (Educational Exhibition) — Youth wing. Visiting hours: Sun. Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tue. 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. (from 2-10 p.m. only) of the Book, Billy Rose Art Garden, No. 10, a.m.-10 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Bnei Menalim Museum, Sun. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

GALLERIES
Odeon Vision Nouvelle, Y. and S. Haimel, Knesset Hayotse, original prints by contemporary European artists. Tel. 62-5184, 26031.

TEL AVIV MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sdeot Shaul, Homelech: Neustein; Swiss

Photographs, 1940-1977: Helene Rubin, alicia Pavlen; From the Maccabees in the Maccabees; Maria Blahuta, Time Out, Visiting hours: Sun. Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Library 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Tues. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-10 p.m.; Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Sat. 7-11 p.m.

Ha'aretz Museum Tel Aviv
1) Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv; Glass Museum; Egyptian Numismatic Museum; Ceramics Museum; Museum of Science and Technology; Museum of Ethnography and Folklore (Judea); Albert Einstein Museum; Nechama Pivon — Timna Excavations; Tel Qasla Excavations; Museum Library; Lasky Planetarium (Demonstrations only, 61.10.11, 12 p.m. Tuesday also at 7.15 p.m. Sat. at 10.30, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30.)
2) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo 10 Rehov Mifrat Shalom, Yotof
3) Museum of the History of Tel Aviv-Yafo 27 Rehov Shalom, Tel Aviv

The Israel Theatre Museum (Rehov Melchit)
All Museums open Sun.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Sat. and Sunday must be purchased in advance. Tel. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. On Saturdays admission free except Planetarium. The Israel Theatre Museum: Sun.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-3 p.m., Fri. 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

GALLERIES
Ribesnik Gallery — Old Jaffa, Tamarlin — Experimental with Solar Energy.
Netanya
Shahar Gallery: New exhibit of money, stamps, etchings and drawings by

Margalit Zimmer starting August 6. Permanent exhibit of signed and numbered serigraphs, Haifa-Netanya Road, 5 km. north of Netanya. Open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Other Centres
Ha'aretz, Willard Israel Museum. Photographic Exhibition "Walls" by Gabriel Palti (Ha'aretz). Till August 20.

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Bertha Urdang Gallery
7a Rehov Bialik, Jerusalem
Tel. 02-520076
— ZIGI BEN-CHAIM
Open: Sun. 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Mon.-Thurs. 4-7 p.m.; Fri., Sat. 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

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Stuttgart Radio Symphony Orchestra
Conducted by Gary Bertini

Southern German Radio Choir, Stuttgart

Directed by Marinus Voorberg and

Bavarian Radio Choir, Munich

Present two programmes
Bach: Cantata No. 50
Schoenberg: "Jakobleiter" (Jacob's Ladder)
Strauss: "Psalms" Symphony
* August 7, 8.30 p.m., Binyanei Ha'Ooma, Jerusalem
* August 8, 8.30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

Beethoven: Missa Solemnis
Soloists: Heather Harper, Alfrida Hodgson, Peter Lindroos, Gunter Reich

* August 9, 8.30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv
* August 10, 8.30 p.m., Binyanei Ha'Ooma, Jerusalem
* August 11, 8.30 p.m., Caesarea
(Only a few tickets left)
* Tickets at agencies
* Transportation to Caesarea by Egged Tours from Tel Aviv, Haifa and Netanya.

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For information on afternoon courses beginning in September and October call: —

International Language Centre
7, Rehov Meilat Yehoshua (Close to HaMashbir, Jerusalem)
Tel. 02-244226 (9.00 a.m. — 12.30 p.m.)

CHAMBER MUSIC

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15th Season

under the direction of

Ramy Shevelov

presents a series of concerts

at the conclusion of the summer school, held at Beit Daniel, Zichron Ya'akov.

Programme: Trios and quartets by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Ravel, Dvorak, Elgar.

* August 6, Rehovot Weizmann Institute Marathon Concert at 7.30 p.m. (Entrance free)

* August 7, Zichron Ya'akov Beit Lihon Hall, Beit Daniel 8.30 p.m.

* August 8, Horshim Beit Yehonatan 9.00 p.m.

* August 9, Hula Church Hill, Kiryat Hotechnon 8.30 p.m.

* August 10, Eshkol Division Council, Kibbutz Magen 9.00 p.m.

* August 11, Kibbutz Afikim Dining Hall 9.00 p.m.

* August 12, Tel Aviv, Tzavta, 50 Rehov Ben Gvirol (11.11 Series) 11.11 a.m.

* August 13, Safed, Beit Ra'akha 8.30 p.m.

Tickets available at the booking offices on the evenings of the performances.

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Monday, August 8

STOLEN KISSES
FARRENHEIT 451 7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 9

SHALOM 0.30 p.m.

Monday, August 8

STOLEN KISSES
FARRENHEIT 451 7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 9

SHALOM 0.30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 10

STOLEN KISSES
FARRENHEIT 451 7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.

Thursday, August 11

STOLEN KISSES
FARRENHEIT 451 7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.

Friday, August 12

STOLEN KISSES
FARRENHEIT 451 7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.

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Geher Hazi Guest House
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through the month of
August...

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Beautiful barbecue

THE SATURDAY noon buffet at Jerusalem's Intercontinental Hotel has long been an attraction for Jerusalemites and out-of-town visitors, who don't insist on kosher food. But the hotel's Friday night barbecue is a relatively new feature on the capital's gastronomic scene.

The barbecue is scheduled from 7 to 9 p.m. When we arrived at 7.30 as guests of the hotel, it was well under way.

Among the outstanding first courses was a very interesting creamy, garlicky courgette salad, a mild and very fragrant kugel, and samboski, bread dough filled with a hot, peppery spinach mixture.

These dishes, especially when served with such bland and conventional offerings as cold meats, marinated green beans and beetroot salad, proved that hotel

BILL OF FARE

food does not have to be uninteresting. Luckily, we had a few minutes to recover from our gluttony while our meat was being prepared at the grill.

We spent the time sipping Avdat red wine, listening to a medley of old favourites from Israel and abroad, and enjoying the balmy night air.

The platter of grilled meat, when it came, was overwhelming — steaks, chops, sausages and a "Yugoslavian specialty," that looked suspiciously like kebab.

My partner and I chose steaks. We are not usually fans of the "small steak," but these steaks were only small in size. Tender, juicy and tasty, they were indeed

worthy of praise. Also good were the spare ribs in sweet and sour sauce.

For dessert, we eschewed the rather lavish selection of rich creamy items and accepted a relatively austere champagne glass of strawberries with vanilla ice cream, topped with a foamy sauce, the main ingredients of which seemed to have been grapefruit juice and egg whites. It was, just right.

The Turkish coffee was thick, strong and very good.

The set price for the barbecue (as for the Saturday buffet) is \$8. Local residents, who of course pay in pounds, must also pay a 10 per cent social welfare tax and 8 per cent VAT, which bring the price up to IL9.05. The hotel charges IL38 for a bottle of Avdat, rather less than the price in most luxury restaurants. □

DINING OUT

RESTAURANTS

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Where you can dine and dance.
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Israel's only Japanese restaurant.
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Israel Theatres

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Presenting
AND THE BUCKS SHALL BE MADE LEVEL
Tomorrow, August 8 —
Nahshol
As part of the Israel Festival at the Cameri, August 7 and 8
JULIUS CAESAR
Tel Aviv
Tomorrow, August 9
OTHERWISE ENOCH
August 9
Sunday, August 7, Jerusalem

Habima

3 last performances before summer recess
THE GOOD WOMAN
Tomorrow, Sat., August 8
OF SETZUAN
Tomorrow, Sat., August 8
DEEP WATER
Tomorrow, Sat., August 8
The theatre will be in recess from August 7 until September 7

Beer-Sheva Municipal Theatre

The new season will start in September.
The repertoire includes:
TWELFTH NIGHT by Shakespeare
ZOO STORY by Edward Albee
THE MURDER OF PIERROT by Eric Hoffer

מגזין הארץ

The Coalition Agreement does not liberate Chinuch Atzmai from its Dependence upon Public Support

By MOSHE YOSEF

The directorate of Chinuch Atzmai is preoccupied these days with the preparation of a high-powered programme for the coming school year. Meanwhile, our schools are continuing their present programme with an additional month of studies, in its various forms. It is mandatory, however, to ensure that the schools will be fully prepared for the new school term when the vacation period comes to an end. This entails coordination of such various activities as preparation of the educational curriculum and its implementation by the educational staff; ensuring the proper facilities which include building renovation and acquisition of necessary equipment; providing an adequate staff to serve the various schools as their needs require. All this is surely no easy task, especially when there is a considerable turnover, as well as an assortment of demands with few different possibilities at hand to fill them.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SCHOOL YEAR

As in every year, there is a surplus of teaching manpower relative to a shortage of men teachers. This constitutes a grave area of concern for Chinuch Atzmai and calls for a greater effort and considerable financial outlay towards attracting a good supply of teachers through financial benefits such as high salaries and tenure rights beyond those provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The directorate and executive staff of Chinuch Atzmai are involved in marathon consultations which stretch into the late hours of the night. All this is in order to assure that all the factors involved will gel smoothly and ascertain efficient functioning in their holy labour, that studies will proceed normally from the first day, the

15th day of Nisan for even before that date for a considerable number of schools.

THE PUBLIC ASKS:

Despite the tenacity of this period, we asked the director of Chinuch Atzmai, Rabbi Shraga Grosbard, who just returned from a tour of South America on behalf of Chinuch Atzmai, and his assistant, Rabbi Shmuel Weinberg, to give us of their precious time in clarifying for the public some matters which have recently arisen.

The question which we posed them did not originate with us specifically. Rather it is of a general nature as well and concerns circles in the country as well as abroad. This is why we felt the necessity to present it despite the delicacy involved.

Question: Why does Chinuch Atzmai continue to request the support of the public even after the coalition agreement was signed between Agudas Yisroel and Likud? The public is under the impression that the government will cover all of Chinuch Atzmai's expenses. It is apparent that this misconception serves to "cool off" a public which has, in the past, always come to the support of Chinuch Atzmai.

Answer: We have also received echoes of this misconception. We too are being asked this question and we are happy for the opportunity to counter it and eradicate any doubts. We wish to stress that even today, after and despite the coalition agreement, we are in need of considerable financial assistance which can be received only from amongst our friends and sympathizers in the country and abroad.

WHAT DOES THE COALITION AGREEMENT PROVIDE FOR?

The explanation is simple and explicit: The coalition agreement equates the stand of

Chinuch Atzmai with the other streams of education, that is, with the expense items which are covered for the national school system and the national religious school system, especially guaranteeing proper facilities. It is true that there existed a disparity for an extended period in the past and there was a need to cover this gap by extensive school construction. There is a disparity to date as well in the kindergarten network since official authorization is subject to a minimum class size while Chinuch Atzmai is often forced to maintain its kindergartens with less than the minimum number.

The Chinuch Atzmai Network has not required assistance from the public in the past few years to cover its maintenance budget. Public assistance has been needed to cover expenses not included in the budgets of other existing educational systems.

SPECIAL EXPENSES OF CHINUCH ATZMAI

It must be remembered that Chinuch Atzmai must lay out huge sums to cover additional hours of religious instruction and other additional hours to meet with government curriculum requirements; for evening study programmes; for transportation from areas which have no Chinuch Atzmai school; for dormitory maintenance of messengers; for special benefits for the teaching staff beyond those provided by the Ministry of Education; for teacher training programmes (for boys' schools); for the deficit of the kindergarten network which includes 200 kindergartens and day care centres; and not least, for annual participation of Chinuch Atzmai in the yearly budget allotted by the Ministry of Education. This last point stems from a ruling by the Moetzes Gedolei HaTorah to ensure the educational auto-

nomony of Chinuch Atzmai under Torah direction and leadership. All the above added up to an outlay of IL15 million, according to a modest estimate, prior to the recent round of price rises.

It is important to reiterate and stress, say our two interviewees, that even if Chinuch Atzmai is granted an equal footing with the other streams of national education, this does not include the means necessary to maintain the framework of special projects which are the essence and spirit of Chinuch Atzmai and which set it apart and above other systems of education.

The coalition agreement, significant as it is, does not affect in the least the maintenance budget of Chinuch Atzmai expenditures as they exist at the present. Furthermore, the promise to repair the inequity as relates to school facilities will be a long bureaucratic process before it becomes reality and until then Chinuch Atzmai will be forced to seek its own answers in overcoming pressing problems of cramped quarters which cannot be put off any longer, as similarly cannot be delayed the establishment of new schools and kindergartens. Towards these goals it will be necessary to conscript the sum of IL12 million (for the most pressing problems at hand).

TO EXPAND OUR BOUNDARIES AND STRENGTHEN WITHIN

Our two interviewees hoped that the guarantee to grant Chinuch Atzmai equal footing will give it the opportunity to expand its boundaries and to strengthen existing schools. However, it is no way free from appealing to the public for assistance, in fact, assistance in a greater measure, to ensure Chinuch Atzmai's continued success in face of the recent inflationary spiral.



Patrick Wayne stars in the adventure film, "Sinbad and the eye of the tiger."

FILMS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 6)

MARY POPPINS — Julie Andrews as the nanny with magical powers sings and dances her way through this musical fantasy for all the family.

MOBY DICK — Release of Herman Melville's sea classic.

NETWORK — Examines TV's ability to influence and brainwash while depicting people struggling for power in running a major American network. Involves in TV politics are Peter Finch, who portrays a news anchor, Faye Dunaway, a top executive, and Robert Duvall, a top network officer.

NINOTONKA — 1988 Ernst Lubitsch comedy about an icy Russian agent (Oreste Orbeli) who falls in love with a dashing Melvyn Douglas.

OPERATION THUNDERBOLT — The Israeli-made film of the Entebbe rescue mission directed by Menachem Golan. This one stars real Israelis including some familiar ex-Cahine faces. Fast paced and more exciting than the previous version.

FEYTON PLACE — 1987 Academy Award winning film based on Orson Welles' novel about life in a small New England town. Gospel, affairs, plus other ingredients that combine to produce soap opera. Redemptive features are good photography, and a strong cast that includes Mark Robins and Linn Turner.

POCKET MONEY — A series of sketches about children at a school in a small town in the centre of France which takes one into the funny and sad and sometimes disconcerting secret world of childhood. Director Francois Truffaut gets astonishingly natural performances from his young cast and even those who do not usually care for child actors or films about children will find this picture worthwhile. In French.

LA RIVALE — Edgar has his life happily intertwined between his wife and his mistress until his wife becomes her rival's best friend. Featherweight film which is given appropriate light treatment by Sergio Corbucci.

ROBIN HOOD — Walt Disney Productions animated cartoon feature, in which all the legendary characters of Sherwood Forest are depicted as animals with human voices. Peter Ustinov, in great form as Prince John, a neurotic lion, leads off. The film gives us some lovable characters and plenty of chuckles.

SILVER STREAK — Gene Wilder, Jill Clayburgh, Richard Pryor, Patrick McGeehan and others on a Los Angeles to Chicago train-ride full of hilarious murders, intrigue, thrills, belly-laughing, and 200,000 worth of train-robbery. Directed by Arthur Hiller.

SINBAD AND THE EYE OF THE TIGER — Wondrous account of Sinbad's journey to the mythical island of Hyperborea in search of the magic tree Prince Kasim from a wicked spell. Magnificent photographs of Petra.

A STAR IS BORN — Rock version of the Hollywood classic with Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristofferson as the superstars.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Re-take of Ernst Lubitsch's 1940 black comedy about an acting troupe which gets involved in international affairs in wartime Poland. Starring Jack Benny and Carol Lombard. Witty and edging into impact making. A real value worth seeing.

ZORRO — New version of the adventure film first made in 1920 with Douglas Fairbanks. Now Alain Delon embodies the spirit of the Black Fox come to liberate the oppressed. Just right for the pre-teenagers.

the plane. By the time the passengers get them, the salads can't possibly be as appetizing as they once were.

THEN THERE ARE human problems. For example, El Al at one time served ice cream. The solidly frozen dessert had to be taken out of the dry ice half an hour before it was served. But when the stewardesses forgot and took it out at the last minute, they had a planeload of passengers backing away at solid lumps of ice cream.

"Airline food must be foolproof," Kweiler notes, and he isn't just talking about ice cream. He's referring as well to the far more serious problem of food spoilage.

The meals, kept on dry ice, are considered to be safe for at least 24 hours. In fact, El Al never schedules a meal to be refrigerated for more than eight hours. In the case of a delay, new meals are prepared, with the old ones going to an earlier flight, if possible.

Within Matam, cleaning crews work round the clock. To ensure the personal hygiene of its workers, the company is installing sinks at all entrances to the food-processing area and a guard will ensure that anyone leaving, for whatever reason, will have to wash his hands when he comes back in.

So far, Kweiler is pleased to report, neither Matam nor El Al has ever had a case of food poisoning. The record includes the El Al-owned food supplier in London and the independent company that prepares meals for flights out of New York.

THE NEW YORK meals, incidentally, are an exception to the limitations on airline food. Breakfasts on the flights from New York continue to feature bagels and lox, even though the smoked salmon is salty and causes a bottleneck, with passengers running up the aisle for a drink of water. But when El Al tried to change, it was flooded with complaints.

The bagels and lox remained, practically the only "Jewish" food served on El Al. Kweiler says that Eastern European Jewish food tends to be rather heavy and, as such, not really suitable for airline meals. As for "Israeli" dishes, a real local cuisine has yet to evolve.

On the day I visited the company, at Ben-Gurion Airport, El Al lunches began with sliced sausage marinated in a sharp dressing. The advantage of this dish lies in the fact that the longer it sits in the sauce, the better it is. I must admit that I found the main course of chicken schnitzel, with potatoes Anna and green beans in tomato sauce, very good. Reheated in a little square dish after a few hours in the air, it might not have been quite as tasty. The salad, of tomatoes and cucumbers, would have surely suffered.

The chocolate mousse, on the other hand, would have kept well. Kweiler used it to prove his contention that serving kosher food does not make the job more difficult.

There are a certain number of airlines, he said, who fly foreign kosher food because they think non-national affairs in wartime Poland. Starring Jack Benny and Carol Lombard. Witty and edging into impact making. A real value worth seeing.

There are a certain number of airlines, he said, who fly foreign kosher food because they think non-national affairs in wartime Poland. Starring Jack Benny and Carol Lombard. Witty and edging into impact making. A real value worth seeing.



(Suewkind)

OGLY SKEELING

HELGA DUDMAN looks at the Israel-developed ice-skating-without-ice sport, which has its formal premiere tomorrow in Tel Aviv.

IT TENDS to be overlooked, but the gold medal for the 1928 Olympic 10,000-metre speed skating championship was won for the United States by one Irving Jaffee. His achievement was doubly notable because ice conditions at St. Moritz were spooled by thaw, and because this was the first time the Scandinavians failed to sweep the speed skating events. And who if not Irving Jaffee repeated the triumph at the 1932 Olympics, winning both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres?

I bring this up in the spirit of broad historical sweep, because tomorrow evening the first Jewish Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism ever to "Ogly" (not to be confused with ogre) will do so ceremonially, wearing a pair of first-ever made-in-Israel "Ofanel Gilsha." The name Ogly is an acronym from the Hebrew, meaning loosely, "State wheels," so we are entitled to acronym on to "skeels, skeeling."

In a perfect world, the minister

looks as though its father were an ice skate and its mother a roller skate; from a distance, it resembles its father. The middle of the three wheels protrudes precisely 1.5 millimetres, which is what makes possible fancy tricks on the non-ice.

The minister will then (it is further cautiously predicted) wobble off the rink and congratulate Henrich Grubin, the inventor, a slim, mild man who is a technician at Ta'al, who has long yearned for the frozen ponds of his youth in Eastern Europe, and spent ten years perfecting Ogly.

Mr. Grubin was clearly gratified during a triumphal minivacation to the press recently, for he has turned a trick that many have attempted abroad. Teflon was tried, for instance. It keeps your frying pan from sticking, but turned out to be too expensive for skating and went bad in the sun. Not so the Ogly synthetic, which can never thaw (as happened, remember, in Jaffee's day) nor can customers ever wither it, because it is immovable plastic. Just think — next year marks the silver jubilee of the St. Moritz mishap! What an occasion for an Ogly celebration, a winter Maccabiah!

I've had offers to open abroad," said Grubin, standing skillfully on his Oglys, ankles admirably parallel. "But I was determined that the very first should be in Israel." He sees it as an excellent popular sport for all ages, and is anxious to have rinks constructed throughout Israel — including army bases. (Tel Aviv's first opens to the public afternoons and evenings later this month; mornings are reserved for demonstrations to potential investors interested in setting them up elsewhere.)

AFTER SO MANY years of trial and error, Grubin's success coincides nicely with skyrocketing electricity rates, which have made costs of artificial ice rinks abroad zoom upward. One square metre of an Ogly rink costs IL200 to IL200 to construct; the same for real ice comes to IL4,200. Ogly maintenance is simple and costs little; real ice maintenance is difficult and expensive.

Oglys skate as well as much as traditional ice skates, around half a kilo, but are said to last five years instead of two. About 300 have been produced locally, in sizes 2 to 48 (you must wear socks, of course). Use of skates is included in the entrance fee; it has not yet been set, but is expected to be "popular."

Mufflers and mittens are out; you don't get wet when you fall, and you don't fall as hard as on ice. You may Ogly in leotards and bare legs, as the girls demonstrated. None of them had Oglyd more than five times, but some did it beautifully — especially the littlest. They had also studied ballet, as one explained in a piping voice. Some of the teenagers looked as though they had done the real thing, possibly even in Russia, not too long ago.

Anyone who has skated on ice can Ogly (though the feeling is not the same (more friction, for one thing)). One suggested plan, for the night opening of the world's first Ogly rink, which is in Tel Aviv at Rehov Beit Alpha 18, near Yitzhak Sadeh, in premises which were formerly an electronics factory.

It is cautiously predicted (based on authoritative sources) that Hurwitz will face on his skeels (brown for boys, white for girls) after inspecting their interesting infrastructure, which involves three plastic wheels set in a straight line. The resulting skate

and the idea of leaching traffic courtesy on a plastic rink is intriguing.

Rink etiquette will be more or less as I remember it: huddled, ankle-aching beginners hanging on the rails at the edges; in the middle, nimble show-offs; and everybody going round and round and round in one direction as the strains of the Skaters' Waltz float out over Rehov Beit Alpha.

Of course, a price is paid for progress. Gone is that crisp swirl of blade slicing ice... or even the hypnotic click, click, click that went with roller skating on pavements, skate key swinging on a string around the neck.

Oh well, enough nostalgia. This is the plastic present, with soapless soap, sugarless sugar, baconless bacon, and peace without peace. There is plastic grass abroad, where skiers practise on plastic snow; also on sand dunes, a notion so easily importable here that it never was.

Exports, though, are the Ogly thing. According to the organizers, a forecast of \$1m. for the next two years, is reasonable, including licence fees for use of the patent, royalties, and export of equipment.

I am sorry I did not know, five years ago, that Grubin, who came here from Russia in 1958, was working away on his dream. We were all thinking big then, and a friend who lives on a Galilee kibbutz told me the kibbutzim were thinking of building a (conventional) ice-skating rink to divert the tourists who came north on weekends and tended to wreck the scenery. I told him at the time — I say this with a certain pride — because of my pre-hindalight vision — that the cost of freezing over a sheet of water on a shavur day in the Jordan Rift would be spectacular. My friend thought for a moment, and agreed. About this time, too, poignant letters were appearing in *The Jerusalem Post* from immigrants from Canada and elsewhere saying how much happier they would be if only they weren't deprived of their rightful rinks.

Well, I am sorry they didn't turn to roller-skating, a modest but appropriate alternative. I understand that children in some neighbourhoods here take it seriously, and I have seen the poor things trying to do figure 8's at the Mann Auditorium parking lot. This is healthy, but can also be fatal. If only that horrible beach caplanade, which can rarely be crossed except by helicopter, were turned over to roller-skating, I expect we would be ahead on heart attacks and obesity, not to mention mere traffic fatalities.

IN AMERICA (more historical sweep) roller-skates (which were first used on the roads of Holland by the clever, ice-skating Dutch in the 18th century) were very popular for races until about 1910, when the motorcycle and automobile replaced them. Alas.

One of the investors told me that he used to skate as a boy in Brest-Litovsk. Yea, he knew Prime Minister Begin from those days: no, Mr. Begin was not a skater, "he was the studious type."

The other political relevancy noted at the Ogly rink was that the mopping up was being done by a young Arab from Khan Yuma. He told me he was going off to Cairo to study geography this fall.

The explanation cannot be full summer employment among our students. But for some reason there seemed to be no candidates for this job among Jewish students. □

Ministry of Education and Culture
Haifa District
2 Tamuz, 5737
6 June, 1977

Mr. Aharon Ganzler
Principal
Shaarei Torah School
Rehov Hagiborim 17
Haifa

Dear Mr. Ganzler:

In the course of years the public has formed certain preconceptions as to what to expect from schools whose students are mainly from the underprivileged strata of society.

Even though most professionals who work in the field of education, including myself, do not accept preformed negative attitudes, it was desired and even necessary for them to visit the school which you administer in order to be convinced how wrong a negative prejudice can be. Upon my visit to your institution, I was able to see firsthand the positive educational values, the supreme dedication of your staff and the aesthetic nature of the building's top quality educational and cultural decor.

I learned, during my visit to your institution, the value of the significant work being done by you and I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for this chance. Please convey my thanks and personal esteem to Morah Manzel, from whose approach and by whose students I was particularly impressed.

Sincerely,
Dr. Yosef Goldstein
District Supervisor

Presented by the Public Relations Department of Chinuch Atzmai,
17 Rehov Adoniyahu Hachohen, P.O.B. 9085, Jerusalem.

Ministry of Education and Culture
Special Education Division
14 Tzar, 5737
May 2, 1977

Mrs. Y. Gottlieb
Supervisor
Morah Chinuch Atzmai
Rehov Berditshovsky 6
Tel Aviv

Dear Madam/Sir:

It is my pleasant duty to thank you from the depths of my heart for the instructive field tour which I was given of your special education division.

I was deeply impressed by everything that I saw and heard, from the educational-humanitarian dedication which was so extant throughout and from the positive atmosphere which prevails in your institutions.

The care in the special education area is dedicated and professional, carried out by serious teachers replete with superior know-how and approach. I discerned conditions that were quite satisfactory and felt a sincere striving towards helping the unfortunate child who requires the individual care of special education.

I truly enjoyed the contact with the teachers whom I found to be of a high calibre, and from the stimulating discussion, and understanding, from their admirable hospitality. It is for all of the above points equally that I offer my thanks to you, with the hope that we continue to maintain contact and deepen our relationship for the benefit of Jewish children in general and the unfortunate children who require our help in particular.

In sincere admiration and with wishes for your success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
Dr. Shimon Salas
Supervisor and Director of
Special Education Division

Shabby venture

THE LEARNED treatise is exactly what its subtitle claims it to be — "A Study of Approaches to the Hebrew Bible and Its Teaching in Israeli Educational Literature." However, while the author succeeds in giving a number of valuable glimpses into cultural and religious currents in Israel today, he consistently refrains from drawing conclusions.

His main interest, indeed, is not the way in which the Bible is introduced to Israeli children and how this reflects on the image the Jews of Israel have of themselves as "Jews of modernity," but, rather, his own seemingly overpowering ecumenical preoccupations. Thus, the five-page postscript is devoted wholly to "the question of what bearing the conclusions reached may have on Jewish-Christian relations."

The answer, of course, depends on where one stands as a Jew or as a Christian. For instance, as Mr. Schoneveld writes, while "the process of secularization... has an important bearing on approaches to the Bible and on Jewish identity," it is clearly also a major challenge for Christian identity. However, he adds, since "Jewish identity has both a religious and a national dimension," it therefore has the advantage over Christian identity — especially in Israel. This is because Jewish identity "need not rely entirely on religious content, but it can fall back on its national dimension and express itself in secular social structures."

This is an extremely controversial point to make, though admittedly one tends to encounter any number of non-observant Jews — both in Israel and abroad — who would entertain such fancy concepts as "secular Judaism" and "secular Jews." (Indeed I once met a Reform rabbi from the United States who blandly described himself as "a pagan Jew.")

To be authentic, a fruitful interchange between Christians and Jews must obtain between Christians and Jews who are themselves "authentic."



THE BIBLE IN ISRAELI EDUCATION By J. Schoneveld, Amsterdam, Van Gorcum, Assen, 294pp. Dfl 40.50.

Nissim Rejwan

However, beside being rather rare these days, it is extremely difficult even to imagine what form such a fruitful interchange can take between such Jews and Christians.

TO AVOID imparting a wrong and rather unfair impression with these remarks, let it be added that Mr. Schoneveld's study is immensely valuable on its own merits. It is meticulous and quite exhaustive. The first three chapters deal with Jewish Bible teaching in the European Diaspora and in pre-state Palestine; these are followed by separate chapters on its teaching in each of the three educational "trends" in Israeli schools (General, Religious and Labour).

A chapter dealing with critical views of Israeli Bible teaching concludes Part One. In this part, too, the reader will get a glimpse of the kind of difficulty the education authorities in Israel have had in their attempts to instill "Jewish consciousness" in children growing up in a secularized society.

The reference, of course, is to the so-called "deepening of Jewish consciousness," about which a paragraph was included in the Government's educational programme submitted to the Knesset in 1955.

It is noteworthy in this context that late Education Minister Zalman Aranne was to furnish what may be considered a classic definition of the secular Jewish posture. In a speech summing up a 1959 Knesset debate on the subject of Jewish consciousness in schools, he declared:

"We respect religion, because religious faith in its pure form elevates men. We adopt the Jewish tradition which embodies both national and religious elements, because it epitomizes the glory of former times and enhances a national glory never wanes. Therefore love and respect for tradition must permeate our national schools — not in order to educate for religion but in order to uphold the national character of our educational system." (Italics mine.)

As the late Dr. Zvi Kurzweil commented in his book, *Modern Trends in Jewish Education*, Aranne's remarks meant that "pupils are merely to be instructed about the various facets of Jewish life and customs" rather than offered an education towards religion and the observance of religious commandments. No wonder, then, that the whole project failed dismally and complaints are still heard about the lack of "Jewish consciousness" in Israeli children and youth. It is to be noted that the author of the present book himself takes a rather shabby view of this venture, including it in what he terms "unauthentic attitudes and facile solutions."

In a work of this kind — and Mr. Schoneveld has admittedly taken upon himself an enormous task — mistakes and omissions are inevitable. Nonetheless there are very few of them here. One that bothered me was the absence in the text, index and bibliography of any reference to Zvi Kurzweil's work referred to above. My main complaint, however, has to do with the author's style, which could have done with a little more polishing.

STUNG BY his losses, beset by critics, and despairing of his inability to rationalize his fate, Job's words echo the thoughts of any man who has sought to ponder his place and meaning in the universe. The powerful imagery of

American Job

JOB SPEAKS by David Rosenberg. New York, Harper and Row, 101 pp. \$7.95.

Neil Korostoff

MODERN translations of ancient literature often present thorny problems for the discerning reader. Questions of fidelity to the original text conflict with those concerning literary style. Resolving these tensions in a successful translation requires both an intimate knowledge of the ancient language and creative powers equal to those of the original author. As several modernists, among them Ezra Pound and Louis Zukofsky, have shown, translating should be regarded not only as a scholarly science but also as an art.

In *Job Speaks*, David Rosenberg puts a modern American idiom in the mouth of the biblical character. Perceiving the essence of the Book of Job as a man's struggle to understand justice and responsibility and through his words bridge the gap between man and God, Rosenberg has translated only those parts comprising Job's impassioned speeches.

Assuming our familiarity with the tale, Rosenberg also relies on previous research suggesting that Job's speeches were the original basis of the Book, and that the remaining chapters — of somewhat lesser literary value — were added later, possibly by other authors. In a lucid and fascinating afterword, Rosenberg provides a great deal of insight into this theory, which underlines his conception of the Book and ultimately justifies the nature of his translation.

He does not deviate from the original order or meaning of the Book of Job; he refashions Job's speeches in a carefully crafted modern idiom that blazes our sensibilities and carries us on his ancient quest in the language of today.

the original language and the literary technique of parallelism (basic to biblical poetry, whereby each line repeats a stressed thought, image, or word from the preceding line), slowly build in the reader of the biblical text a profound identification with Job's archetypal quest.

Job's is a personal plea, rooted in his own experience. It rejects the hypocritical pronouncements of his contemporaries, and leads him deeper into his own being and the final realization that it is not he himself but God, in His infinite and impenetrable wisdom, who is at the centre of the universe. It is precisely the individual and personal nature of Job's experience that gives the story its profound and universal quality.

THE MODERN poet who comes closest both in style and conception to the author of Job is Walt Whitman. In *Leaves of Grass*, particularly in "Song of Myself," Whitman employs parallelism, and more importantly, passionately affirms poetic self-discovery as a valid means to universal truth.

By limiting the scope of his enquiries to natural matters encountered in his personal experience, Whitman, like Job, earns the right to speak for all men. And Mr. Rosenberg uses this argument to justify his own translation of the Book of Job.

Readers looking for a literal, line by line rendition will be greatly disappointed. Rosenberg has chosen to place himself in the role of a visionary poet (indeed, he has several volumes of excellent poetry to his credit, including *Blues of the Sky* — a translation from the book of Psalms), and he utilizes the stuff of his contemporary American experience to recreate Job's trials for us.

The failures of Rado's memoir tell us something about the hell of working for the Soviets, even against Nazi Germany, while the failures of Fitzgibbon's book, a "history," tell us little about anything except the personality of the author.

Rado was head of the Geneva group of "planners" in what the Germans called "The Red Orchestra." He himself was no professional; his only vaguely related experience was as a teenage battalion political commissar in Bela Kun's Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919. He is candid enough to admit that when he received the assignment to Geneva in the late 1930s, he did not even know the Morse code "code."

At first, he did not need much help. But after Hitler's invasion of Poland, Rado's planners, along with others all over Europe and even in Japan, began to play, and the crescendo, with notes coming from everywhere, staggered the Nazis. The achievements of the intelligence gatherers were noteworthy, at times outstanding, but what Moscow did with them is something else again.

To show how important his work was, Rado produces a wealth of dispatches that his group sent out during the war. How is it that a Hungarian professor of geography — widely respected, it is true, in his field — has all these telegrams to Moscow in his possession? The answer, along with part of his motivation for

writing the book, is in the foreword: "...the recent tidal wave of more or less mythological publications concerning the Swiss group and my part in it... has forced me to break my silence, and I want to try at last to give a true version of what happened. All the more so since, thanks to the Moscow journalist W.G. Alexandrov, I have had an opportunity of consulting large numbers of documents that enable me to substantiate my account."

Then why does Rado wonder that, after the invasion of Poland, all he could do was "kick up his heels" and wait? "The weeks stretched into months and still there was no word from Central as to what I should do and how I was to renew contact... I was head of an intelligence group, there was a war on, and we had no contact!" This was the period of the Nazi-Soviet pact, which Rado calls a "triumph of Soviet diplomacy." Commented Mr. Trepper (whose own book, *The Great Game*, is soon to appear in English), "The fact is that Stalin was searching for not merely a non-aggression pact, but a friendship pact with Hitler, from at least 1936."

THE "SHOW TRIALS," from Kirov's death, in 1934, until 1938, ate up the Party, Army, and military intelligence, not to mention many thousands of individuals. Kent (Victor Sukovlov),

"Of course," Trepper responds.

Scrambled eggs



Diana Ross: You can only live one dream at a time.

THIS IS THE BOOK of the series of films attempting to explain "contemporary American popular music" that has just started to enlighten our local scene.

Tony Palmer states in his introduction that the idea that a phenomenon as complex and diverse as popular music could be explained in 16 — or even 60 — TV films is absurd. Yet he took on the task, hoping to answer certain questions. For example — were some of the popular music greats of this century, such as Rogers and Hammerstein, Duke Ellington and the Beatles, freaks, or did they belong to a continuing tradition?

Palmer's approach to popular music is one of historical perspective. He drew up a list of topics, such as ragtime, jazz, and rock and roll, and developed each separately from its earliest origins.

His approach is successful for transmitting information accurately; but it can be confusing for the casual reader who is trying to follow the chronology and finds himself thrown back to the last century with each new chapter.

The book does not merely recount musical trivia, but analyses in depth the importance of each musician's contribution and his place in the time-scene and trends of popular music.

AN ESPECIALLY interesting chapter deals with Tin Pan Alley, the New York song factories of the '20s, to which many Jewish immigrants found their way, either as song writers or as "pluggers."

Palmer says that the newcomers "brought guts, nerve and a

remarkable facility for assimilating American culture. They gave America its songs. More accurately they sold them."

"You'd be amazed," Irving Caesar, a Tin Pan Alley veteran told Palmer. "Tea for Two" was written in less than four minutes. George Gershwin and I wrote 'Swanee' in 15 minutes while there

was a card game going on." The Motown music, which Palmer describes as the blues "stirred, degenerated and then laid waste," produced a slick product for the benefit of the white audiences.

"Well," Diana Ross says, "you can only live one dream at a time."

The white youth claimed Elvis Presley as "theirs," private teenage property. No outsider, no interfering adult could penetrate his mysticisms.

"With Elvis," writes Palmer, "the only constants were sex and excitement. The moment the music started he went berserk. Spasms rocked his body as if he had been plugged into the same electrical source as his guitar. On TV sponsors would only allow Presley to be shown from the waist up."

PALMER describes the '60s and the folk-music boom as a time that spawned untalented performers and a return to honesty, culminating with the Beatles and the 1976 Monterey Rock Festival. For Bob Dylan, the most important figure in the protest renaissance of the era, the commercial show biz atmosphere was "fat guys chewing cigars, carrying around gold records, selling talent, selling an image. (He) never hung out there."

According to Palmer, "the Beatles tore the hackneyed pants off pop music like frenzied lovers... They travelled only a few miles beyond the avant garde, consolidating gains and making new ideas acceptable."

The Beatles influenced all of American culture, including dress attitudes, as well as music. The

who will be remembered from Gilles Perroult's *Red Orchestra*, shows up at Rado's door in Geneva one day in 1938 and proceeds to instruct him in the art of espionage. This little incident demonstrates two violations of the rules: there was no need for Kent to know Rado's name and address, especially since, as a member of Trapper's group, his capture could puncture two hitherto hermetically-sealed cells.

DID SANDOR Rado achieve anything to make his story worth hearing? Of course he did, particularly in 1943, when the information he received about German battlefield deployment, coupled with his intimate mapmaker's knowledge of the Soviet Union, enabled him to radio back campaign-winning reports for the Kursk counter-offensive.

Yet even then, Rado was primarily a mailbox. The wonderfully rich reports he received, pinpointing infantry and armour units, and mounting ordnance, were obtained from a volunteer agent, Lucy, whom Rado never met. Nor did Rado hear of Rudolph Roessler until after his — Rado's — entire group was blown in 1944.

Bewildered by this agent's successes, Rado speculates endlessly about Roessler's sources and his means of communicating with them, and comes up with no satisfactory answers. This then is the chief value of the book for the general reader: Rado informs us, unintentionally, how the blunders of Moscow Central and its two intelligence teams; and how a brilliant volunteer can make a station chief successful.

THE AUTHOR of *Sacred Intelligence in the 20th Century* has limited himself to what he knows and to what he regards as reliable sources. Unfortunately,

both of these are — as he admits — fragmentary, and the book is downhill reading from the introduction on.

Fitzgibbon has a few nice words to say about Captain Dreyfus. However, in speaking of the Okhrana, he singles out Yezno Axev, the son of a Jewish tailor, as a prime example of an agent provocateur. Axev helped arrest someone called "Leon Davidovich Bronstein, whose revolutionary pseudonym was Trotsky."

Hear Mr. Fitzgibbon on the birth of British Naval Intelligence: "With his taste for hyperbole Winston Churchill once remarked that Admiral Jellicoe... was the only man who could have lost the war in afternoon. What is certainly true is that the Royal Navy could have lost the war within a matter of months or even weeks, between the time that Reginald Hall became Director of Naval Intelligence and America's entry into the war two and a half awful years later."

Yet, a few pages later: "Perhaps 'Blitzker' Hall's greatest psychological attribute as a senior staff officer was his ability to make quick and almost always correct judgments."

At the end, the writer has his say. Blimp-fashion, about Daniel Ellsberg: "Thus American secret material is given, free, to America's enemies through American newspapers, while the thief has also and simultaneously carried out a major Agtprop operation by making the victim of his theft, the United States government, its military forces, its police, and its judicial system, appear ridiculous and even corrupt."

It would take a stout-hearted psychologist to fathom why Constantine Fitzgibbon wrote this book. □

Jews, bah gum!

THE ROLE of Manchester in economic history is comparable to that of ancient Athens or Renaissance Florence in cultural history. It was in Manchester and the surrounding towns that the Industrial Revolution began in the second half of the 18th century; and the transition from human and animal power to machine power and factory labour has had immeasurable consequences.

There were few Jews in Manchester when it all began, but their number gradually increased to the approximately 22,000 who live there today.

Bill Williams, who wrote this splendid history, is himself neither a Manchester man nor a Jew but a Welsh Catholic. He enjoyed the active cooperation of this Manchester Jewish community, and his detailed study is a model of how local Jewish history ought to be written.

Jewish peddlars, most of whom were foreign immigrants, worked in and around Manchester from the 1740s, but a settled Jewish community did not appear before 1800. Peddlars and proletarians,



THE MAKING OF MANCHESTER JEWRY 1740-1875 by Bill Williams. Manchester: Manchester University Press; and New York: Holmes & Meier, 484 pp. \$8.00; \$20.00.

Lloyd P. Gartner

textile merchants and small garment-manufacturers — these were the main components of Manchester Jewry.

There was a lower economic stratum that tended to overlap with the petty criminal class —

cheats and receivers of stolen goods who were troublesome to the respectable, image-conscious Jews. Williams suggests that while before the 1840s most of these respectable abandoned Judaism, the emergence of decorous middle-class Orthodox Judaism kept a great many within the fold.

MANCHESTER Jewry was very much part of its city. At the centre of British Liberalism, radicalism, and Protestant nonconformity, Manumans readily accepted the Jewish presence and favoured the emancipation of Jews from all their legal disabilities.

Prosperous Jews were to be found not only in the business circles of "Cottonopolis," but also in its political movements and social life. Friedrich Engels, who lived in the city, noted with a touch of annoyance that Manchester's German Jews were also prominent in the local German community.

This argument about the extent to which Reform Judaism reflected the desires for Jewish social acceptance and assimilation is a long-standing one. In Manchester, as Williams demonstrates, it was the movement within Orthodoxy itself for

modernization and improvement that expressed these aspirations. Reform did not even emerge until Jewish emancipation had been substantially gained during the 1850s.

Within Anglo-Jewish life, it is interesting to see how Manchester Jewry questioned the dominance of London and pushed hard for communal autonomy. Yet under the aegis, determined leadership of Montefiore and Chetef Rabbi Nathan Adler, Manchester's demands were overridden and Anglo-Jewish religious and communal life was centralized.

Williams' method is to analyse the social development of Manchester Jewry, and then subtly find its counterpart in the affairs of the Jewish community; but sometimes he reverses it. Thanks to his unusual skill at reading synagogue records, 30 years of tedious quarrels over members' rights and oligarchic privileges come to life. He connects them to contemporary British debates over the suffrage.

There is a volume to come on the East European Jews who settled in Manchester — Marks, Slaff, Simon, Sacher, Weismann, and thousands of less resounding names. It should be another notable piece of work. □

Reference

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 1977. Published by The American Jewish Committee and The Jewish Publication Society of America. 676 pp. \$15.

THE APPEARANCE of the American Jewish Year Book is always an event of significance on the Jewish calendar.

The current volume contains a lengthy article on the trends of Jewish demography in the U.S. from 1898 till the present. A 48-page résumé covers Jewish literature published between 1973 and 1975, and there is a survey of the absorption into the U.S. of Russian Jews who "opted out" of Israel. The special articles in this issue are on "The Movement for Equal Rights for Women in American Jewry," Events in Israel and the Middle East are analyzed in three long essays.

As usual, the surveys of individual Jewish communities, as well as the sections on the world Jewish population and national Jewish organizations and periodicals. □

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a lecture in English by

Prof. DANKWART A. ROSTOW

of the Department of Political Science,
City University, New York

OIL CRISIS IN THE 1980s

Opening Remarks: Dr. Eliezer Sheffer
Director General, The Bank of Israel
to take place on Monday, August 8, 1977, at 8.30 p.m.
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Jerusalem.
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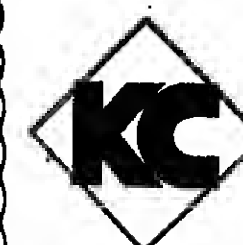
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**CHARLIE'S ANGELS No. 2 THE
KILLING SQUAD** by Max
Franklin (Ballantine, IL16.20).
The "Angels" are well-known to
Israeli TV viewers. In this novel,
the three part ex-Los Angeles
policewomen turned private in-
vestigators are assigned by their
boss Charlie to solve the murder
of a young woman reporter who
wrote exposé articles about
crooks. Disguised as a lawyer, a
tennis coach and a fashion
photographer, respectively, the
smart chicks invade a swank
hotel and through various
stratagems bring the murderers
to justice. Amusing dialogue, lots
of action, suitable even for
schoolchildren and pensioners.

SEVENTH AVENUE by Norman
Bogner (Dell, IL28.90). Flashy
adventures — recently on TV —
of a young New York Jew from
Poland who, though semi-literate,
shrewdly rides the depression to
become a women's-wear
millionaire. Loving only his
mother and young son, he wrecks
two marriages and wonders why
he's miserable. Jewish folkways
in the East Side in the 1930s, and
the business mores of Jewish
tycoons in the 7th Ave. clothing
industry, are described with in-
sight. Raw in spots but never dull.

BUTCHER'S MOON by Richard
Stark (Coronet, IL24.90). This is
Stark's 18th thriller featuring
Parker, a cool professional thief
who hires freelance crooks from
all over the country to pull jobs
for him. This time, insulted
because \$75,000 he had honestly
stolen landed in another's pocket,
he invades a rival's town with an
élite crime team that, in a series
of hilarious robberies, nets \$250,
000 and incidentally ruins corrupt
politicians. The killings — carried
out with inauspicious, as if no
more were involved than wait-
ing for a train — somehow trigger
an enigma. Parker shows what
hypocrites people are under their
veneer of upright, moral
behaviour.

THE SWEETHEART DEAL by
Robert Rosenblum (Ballantine
Books, IL28.90). Can a Mafia big-
shot be trusted if he secretly
offers Washington detailed infor-
mation on crime rackets in return
for money, a new identity, and a

chance to leave the country? Pros
and cons, and the problems of
protecting an important stool-
pigeon at the taxpayers' expense,
are examined. There is a double
surprise ending, with the
criminals and the crime-busters
using computers as secret
weapons. Exciting stuff.

A TIME FOR PAYMENT by H.H.
Kirst (Fontana, IL19.28). Last
volume of a trilogy set in Munich,
featuring a retired detective,
Keller, who helps the police to
fight a summer crime wave of
bank robberies, kidnappings, and
murder. Like many other Euro-
pean cities, Munich jumps with
student unrest, new millionaires,
amoral jet-setters and corrupt
professionals who keep the police
busy. The way in which Keller
connects a student rally with the
bank robberies brings Munich
society into sharp, sudden focus,
and creates an unkind, but
humorously sparkling, portrait of
the modern European.

**THE RICH AND THE
RIGHTeous** by Helen Van Slyke
(Popular Library, IL 28.90).
Moralistic novel about a devout
tycoon whose closest friend is a
Billy Graham-type spiritual ad-
viser. At his retirement banquet,
the businessman must name a
successor from among four
associates, including his son. Not
even his faithful wife is in on the
secret. Flashback to life loaded
with Satan's temptations leads to
unexpected ending. Classic soap
opera.

THE TURNCOAT by Jack Lynn
(Sphere Books, IL24.90). All
about an American Korean War
defector whose psychotic per-
sonality, stemming from bad
childhood experiences, makes
him ripe for Communist
propaganda. He starts a new life
in China before he is repatriated
to the U.S. His knowledge of a
high-ranking General's Com-
munist links creates fear in
Washington, making him a pawn
in the struggle to suppress the
burgeoning scandal. Supposedly
a political thriller based on true
events, this over-serious story
(though well written) has scarce-
ly a thrill or a chill to jerk it alive.

SALEM'S LOT by Stephen King
(New English Library, IL30.70).
Very long, weird tale of an
honest-to-goodness vampire who
comes to a New England town
disguised as an antique dealer,
and creates more vampires from
unsuspecting residents — all in

the 1970s. A young boy and a
novelist survive to fight these
ghastly night creatures in what is
soon a deserted, haunted town.
For those who like mind-boggling
horror, complete with exorcism,
this is it in gory detail.
Guaranteed to produce night-
mares.

CARO by Bernard Packer (Avon,
IL28.90). New twist to stalking
Nazis in Latin America. A
Sephardi Jew is the hero, aveng-
ing his dead father and sisters
who were betrayed to the Nazis
by a fellow medical student in
Europe. Between healing jungle
tribes and operating on poor
villagers, the Ladino-speaking
surgeon — disguised as an
Englishman — locates, befriends
and plots the death of his former
colleague who is now a wealthy
brothel owner. The quickie sur-
vey of the expulsion of Jews from
Spain, the off-beat characters,
the fresh dialogue and the very
believable ending give the story
unusual punch. Suspenseful
entertainment.

**TOUCH THE WATER, TOUCH
THE WIND** by Amos Oz (Fontana
IL16.70). New paperback edition
of Oz's semi-fantasy, with a
Polish intellectual couple and a
kibbutz secretary symbolising the
restless complexity of the
modern Israeli's search for iden-
tity. How East European
mysticism and culture pervade
the new alien milieu in the old
biblical homeland is powerfully
dramatized. The translation,
which was done in collaboration
with the author, is somewhat
strained; perhaps translators do
best when left alone. Oz is one of
Israel's most gifted young
writers.

THE GOLDEN GATE by Allister
MacLean (Fontana, IL24.90).
Tongue-in-cheek, witty story
about a crook with a Ph.D. in
economics who masterminds the
kidnapping of the American
president and his guest, the oil-
rich Arab sheikh, in the middle
of San Francisco's Golden Gate
Bridge. The ransom demanded is
\$5m. There is a smart, brazen FBI
agent in the presidential motor-
cade, and the mess is settled with
brains, not brawn. There are
moving descriptions of the area
around the ethereal bridge.
MacLean's 20th thriller has the
master's touch.

THE AELIAN FRAGMENT by
George Barrman (Popular
Library, IL28.90). Good thriller
about an American professor in
Izmir who, while seeking a rare
manuscript, innocently gets in-
volved in international intrigue.
There is a wildy mixed bunch, in-
cluding the PLO, Israelis, CIO,
young Turkish hotheads and Rus-
sian spies. And the sympathetic
Turkish police force is tied up with
"being a public convenience for
other nations." There is a sappy
episode when the middle-aged
professor learns — to his amaze-
ment — that he still has the zip
and wits to cope with physical
violence. Byzantine atmosphere
of Izmir's bazaars, cafes and
waterfront add spice to this
sophisticated farce.

THE CONNECTOR by Tony
Williamson (Fontana, IL18.90).
Take an Algerian-based, ruthless
master criminal, add gold bullion
in Rome and fanatic Baader-
Meinhof terrorists who are ready
to help steal it. Mix with two sen-
sual deviants and one FBI agent.
And the result is a murky concoction
perfect for readers with
strong stomachs.

TORTURE

(Continued from page 5)

consist of educated people, says
Kaplan. They would disdain to
fall back on crude brutality. It
would not only be objectionable, it
would be ridiculous — like a den-
tist extracting a tooth by tying it
to a doorknob or like disinfecting
an amputated limb by covering it
with tar.
Given that torture is pur-
poseless, the defence authorities
will not allow their subordinates
to perform it, because the results
can only be negative. Says
another official in this area of ac-
tivities (they nearly all wish to re-
main anonymous):
"The story would get out. We
are watched by the State Com-
ptroller, by the Knesset Foreign Af-
fairs and Defence Committee.
Reports leak to the press. This is
an open society, after all. Publicity
like that can only hinder our
work."

Above all, there are the law
courts. Israel possesses an in-
dependent judiciary. Everybody
has access to legal redress, in-
cluding Arab terrorists arrested
in the occupied territories. Deten-
tion (after the first 15 days) has to
be authorized by a judge. He
makes his decision after seeing the
prisoner, and in his presence.
Administrative detention can-
not be extended beyond six
months unless a review board
headed by a judge authorizes it. If
a detained person (any detained
person) is maltreated, he can ap-
ply for a writ to the High Court.

All these provisions are ex-
ploited to the hilt. The cases of
alleged torture heard in the courts
are legion. Israeli judges are
astonished at the sheer effrontery
of many accusations.
"A plaintiff said he had been hit
across the fingers so that they
were swollen and painful," the
military court judge told me. "But
I noticed that he had managed to
write a 10-page confession in a
fine, clear hand."

"Sometimes," he added, "we
find that the plaintiff does not
know, or may have forgotten, the
particular tortures that his lawyer
claims were inflicted on him."

I SPOKE with Naum Shabo, men-
tioned in *The Sunday Times* as the
man in charge of Latam in the Rus-
sian Compound. He recalled a
case in which three men, accused
of murdering a watchman in Abu
Ghosh, were cornered in a field
near Jericho.

"Felicja Langer said at the trial
that I had bashed their heads
against a stone wall. The judge
asked me what I had to say. I said
to the judge, can Mrs. Langer tell
the court which wall I'm supposed
to have bashed their heads
against? There is no wall in the
vicinity."

"The judge asked Mrs. Langer
whether she had visited the place.
She said no — and dropped the
subject."

The Sunday Times accepts that
there is legal recourse, but argues
that the trials are fake. The
judges, it says, give scant atten-
tion to the evidence. They listen to
both sides, and plump practically
every time for the police (or
secret service).

It is perfectly true that pleas
of torture rarely succeed. I oros-
sioned two military court
judges on that, also the state at-
torney, Gabriel Bach (who deals
with matters coming before the
High Court). This judicial arm has

one advantage over *The Sunday
Times*: the newsmen heard one
side of the case only; the legal
tribunals hear both.

When the validity of a confes-
sion is challenged in court, how
can it be decided which party is
telling the truth? Under Israeli
law, Mr. Bach explains, at least a
modicum of additional infor-
mation is required to support a con-
fession. Most often the confession
fits the facts as revealed. For ex-
ample, an arms cache is found at
the place that the accused in-
dented.

The presentation must be
plausible. "A short confession of a
sentence or two is something I
would find suspect," one of the
judges told me. "I like to see a
detailed statement that hangs
together, and contains facts that
tally with other information."

The police do not look for con-
frontations in court. "You are
liable to get tripped up," a Latam
officer told me.

One confession was disallowed
because the detained person, by
some oversight, had not been
medically examined when he
arrived in gaol. Another was re-
jected because the person under
interrogation had answered a cer-
tain question with an Arabic ex-
pression of agreement: "God will
protect." The judge ruled that
that did not necessarily mean a
plain yes.

THE POINT which concerns us
here is that even if it is difficult to
prove torture in court, the securi-
ty authorities cannot be interested
in providing incriminating
material that lawyers like Felicia
Langer, Lea Tsamel and Wafiq
Maasi will seize upon in the court-
room and use for all they are
worth. Magistrates are unpre-
dictable people.

As Mr. Bach pointed out, "If the
judiciary is not afraid to tackle
top personalities like Lea Rabin,
wife of the then Prime Minister, it
will certainly not be put off by the
odd policeman or security of-
ficer."

Still, the judges must be aware
that pressure short of torture is
prevalent. There are surely plenty
of cases where they sense that a
certain degree of forceful per-
suasion must have been em-
ployed. What should be their
reaction?

Says the military court judge:
"If the evidence shows that the
man is guilty, then guilty he is. If
he has been tortured to secure
this evidence, then I would refer
the matter of torture to the
attorney-general for action."
"The use of violence is a
criminal offence, no matter who
perpetrates it. The State would
have to prosecute. The victim can
also sue for damages in a civil
court."

WHAT IF the evidence brought to
court is the man's own confes-
sion, and that was secured by tor-
ture?

I posed this question to state-
attorney Bach. The legal situa-
tion, as he explained it, is this:
the court must satisfy itself that
the confession is true, and that it
was given "freely and volun-
tarily."

What does "freely and volun-
tarily" mean? Says Bach:
"Some measure of pressure is
implicit in the very process of
arrest. The man is lodged in a
cell, which is not a pleasant ex-
perience. Tricks may be used to
induce him to tell the truth, and I
would see that as legitimate. He
may be led to believe that the
authorities know more than they
really do."

(Continued on page 16)

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Ministry of Health

PSYCHOLOGISTS LAW, 1977 REGISTRATION COMMISSION

The Minister of Health has appointed a Registration Commission, in
accordance with Section 18 of the Psychologists Law, 1977.

The Commission's address is: 2 Rehov Ben Tzvi, Jerusalem.

Section 18 of the Law lays down that an Israeli citizen or an Israeli
resident may be recorded in the Psychologists Rolls if he falls into
one of these categories:

1. An institute for higher education (recognized as such under the terms
of the Council for Higher Education Law, 1958) has awarded him the
title "Qualified Psychologist" or a higher qualification.
2. He has been qualified as a psychologist by an institute abroad, and the
Commission has recognized his qualification as equivalent to a
qualification as under Section 1 above.
3. The Commission is satisfied that he fulfils one of the following:
a. He has completed at least two years of studies at an institute
for higher education, and has been employed in the field of
psychology since 1965 for at least 18 years at a place of work
recognized by the Commission, and that he has continued to work
in this field up to the day he applies for registration.
- b. In the period before the Law came into effect, he has worked in
psychology for a continuous period of not less than 10 years at a
place of work recognized by the Commission, and that he has
passed examinations in psychology set by the Commission, in
accordance with Section 14 of the Law.

From January 1, 1978, a person may work in psychology only in accordance
with the terms of his registration in the Psychologists Rolls, or in
accordance with a temporary permit given him by the Commission. Where
there is a delay in reaching a decision on a person's application for
registration under Section 18 of the Law, he may continue to work
in psychology until a decision is reached.

A psychologist who wishes to register in the Psychologists Rolls should
submit an application through the office of the Ministry of Health nearest
to his home. To the application should be attached certificates testifying
to the qualifications, on the strength of which he is applying for
registration: a certificate proving he is an Israeli citizen, or his permit
to reside in Israel; a diploma testifying to his academic qualification as
a psychologist; with a photograph of the diploma, or other documents
demonstrating his eligibility for registration even though he does not have
an appropriate academic degree. Two authentic photographs should also
be attached.

Dr. ADAM YUVAL
Director of the Psychologists Rolls

הגזא מן האצל

TORTURE

(Continued from page 15)

"But if he is beaten, or humiliated, or fed with promises (whether those promises are true or false), then his confession is not valid."

Do the courts abide scrupulously by Bach's interpretation of the law? Back to the military court judge.

"A lot depends on the nature of the case," he said thoughtfully. "If I considered that the threat to public safety was very serious, and that the information secured from this defendant had served to save human lives, I would take that into account when deciding whether undue pressure had been applied."

A country at peace can afford the soft option. It can refrain from oppressing pressure, whatever the purpose — because its survival is not at stake. A country not at war does not have the same freedom of choice; which makes it doubly important to distinguish sharply between necessary force that can be allowed, and abuse of force that has to be forbidden.

Torture as described in *The Sunday Times* is absolutely irrelevant, in war or peace. Excessive latitude would be more damaging to the national interest here than it would in any other country. For Israel's prospects of retaining a place under the sun depend not a little on the nation's moral standing in the world.

THE UNIVERSAL reaction among Israelis I spoke to who are in any way connected with the process of arrest, enquiry or detention, is that the stories given in *The Sunday Times* are too fanciful to be taken seriously.

It is hard to conceive that in this day and age, civil servants in a democratic country should occupy themselves with squinting an unspecified type of gas into a small chamber, and then proceed to insert small glass modules into the inmate's nostrils to ease his breathing.

It sounds like some film cartoon about lunatic scientists. Yet insight battles every word, and writes it up with a seven-column headline, as a formal accusation against the State of Israel. What induced them to do that?

Several persons I consulted gave the same answer. Horror stories are an easy sell, and for a number of reasons. First of all, violence does take place: the country, as we have said, is at war. Secondly, there is a whole Arab sub-culture devoted to the oration of Thousand-and-One-Night legends, each speaker outdoing his predecessor in the recitation of his woes.

They have good cause for developing the requisite proficiency. It is virtuous to have suffered. The greater the suffering, the more tumultuous the applause. Prisoners have in any case to plead torture, because they must explain why they let their tongues wag while they were in detention.

When a man is arrested and brought to a place of captivity, a prison warden told me, he is briefed by the inmates already there with a lurid catalogue of James Bond afflictions that he "will have" undergone; and he learns them all by heart. The cell-mates live together in large barracks-rooms. They have plenty of time

to think up ideas. Inventing grievances is encouraged in Arab nationalist circles; it is considered a patriotic ploy.

WHAT THEN is our conclusion? *The Sunday Times* allegation is that torture is a normal activity in Israel. It states that 3,200 Arabs are in goal for security offences; that most of the convictions were based on confessions; and that most of the confessions were extracted by torture. According to the Arab defence lawyer, Wasfi Masri, "in 80 per cent of the cases I have, the prisoner told me he was beaten and tortured."

A Reuters correspondent, Bernard Edinger, accompanied by a Vlanews cameraman, was allowed to mix freely with Palestinian terrorists in Gaza prison. He spent six hours there, and spoke to 20 detainees chosen by himself at random. The visit took place in June.

All except one admitted to the offences for which they had been convicted. None claimed to have undergone tortures. Beatings on and immediately after arrest — yes. But electric shocks, sexual assault and so forth — definitely not.

Peter Keliner, of Insight, responded to this report by a letter in *The Times*, which says that when his team spoke of torture, they did not mean the Gaza Strip. Well, that is a relief, since the Gaza Strip comprises 40 per cent of the population in the administered areas.

On the other hand, Insight does state that most of the Arabs imprisoned for security offences underwent torture. If the man from Gaza is excluded, then the word "most" is out of place.

An authoritative source of information is the International Red Cross. I want to see Mr. André Tschiffeli, a Swiss national, and head of the organization in Israel. The Red Cross is much quoted in the *Sunday Times*.

This is a rough summary of what he told me, in a three-hour interview.

"Blows are dealt when the armed forces or police are dispersing a mob or subduing a riot. There are casualties. This happens whenever outbreaks take place, whether in Cairo, or Paris, or Geneva."

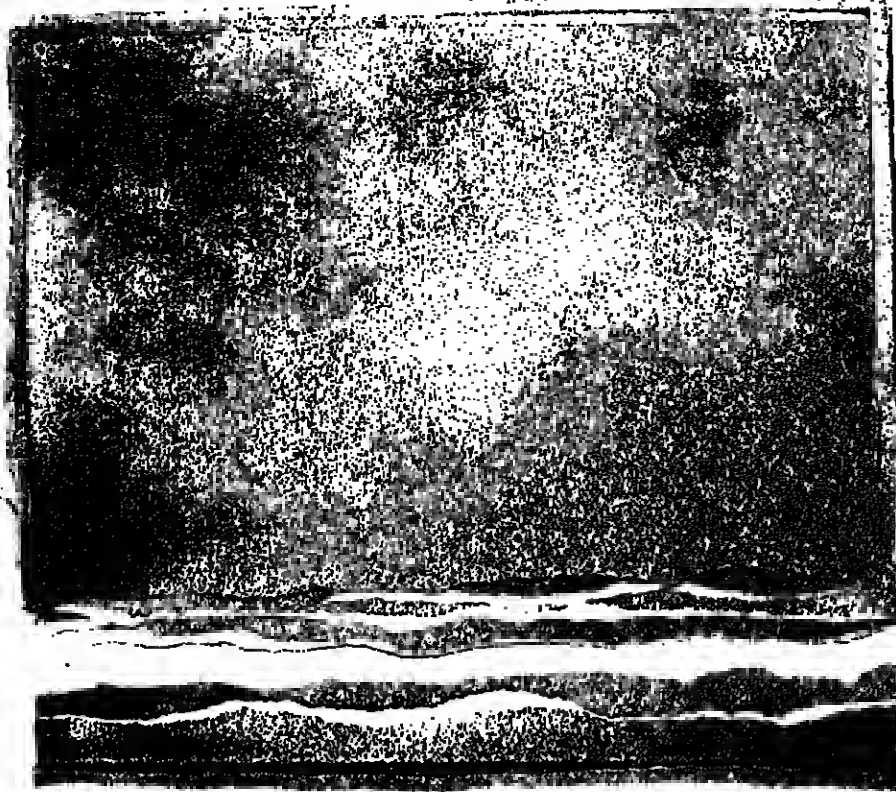
"We are not allowed to inspect the interrogation centres, that is true. I don't suppose they use kid gloves. But we are not completely out of it. We have access to all the prisons. Not infrequently we manage to peep into an interrogation cell while our escort's attention is distracted. We have never seen anything untoward. People sitting around, smoking."

"I must add that this is not exhaustive. There are omissions we never get to."

What about the tortures described in *The Sunday Times* article — a man made to eat the hair torn out of his own head, a bottle pushed up a man's rectum, a fether forced to watch guards thrusting a rod into the naked body of his daughter?

Mr. Tschiffeli looked disgusted, but framed his words cautiously. "I have not come across such cases." But he added: "Look, I cannot give a clean bill of health to the Israeli authorities. We do not have access to the places where the captives are detained before trial. There may be individual examples of ill-treatment."

"But systematic torture, authorized and approved by the Israeli administration — no, I do not believe that exists. We have no evidence of that." □



Joshua Neustein: Installation (Tel Aviv Museum).

NEUSTEIN NOW

Gil Goldfine

JOSHUA NEUSTEIN follows close on the heels of "Drawing Now," (the Tel Aviv Museum's comprehensive exhibit of international contemporary art). In many ways he echoes much of its content and even enlarges upon some of its visual hypotheses.

Neustein belongs to the growing circle of artists who explore rather than conclude; and who experiment instead of making definitive statements. Their and products are often created as transient places that provide us with more information about the process of art and the use of materials than they do about the pleasures of an aesthetic experience.

For many years, as an adjunct to his conceptual exercises, Neustein has been having a running romance with paper of all weights and stocks. Investigating its physical properties for the purpose of formulating intellectual concepts and shrouding them in enigmatic terminology.

This current mammoth show is an excellent interim report reviewing his familiar patterns of the past eight years. Given the opportunity to enlarge works beyond the scale of human proportions and to present them in apocalyptic surroundings, Neustein has been able to burst out of previous restrictions to present some of his best work to date.

TRADITIONALLY, the support for picture making was paper, canvas, plaster on plank, a flat surface that carried descriptive markings in pencil, charcoal, paint, etc. Within the modernist idiom, paper has become for Neustein the art object in itself, with no separation between image and surface. His penetrating sear has led to a point where paper is now the objective summary of his art, while the act of

changing its character is the subject.

Yet Neustein's art, for many reasons, is an enigmatic one. It seems to fall between the norms of what the forms of art are all about. To consider his work inconsistent with painting or sculpture, and totally in the realm of drawing, would negate his proven capability towards deep, amorphous space, colourist values of grey tonal gradations, and the occasional flash of composition.

Essentially, he has been creating installations, units of art in which a variety of substances, usually paper, have been sprayed, torn, folded, bunched and shredded; then hung on walls, stacked on pedestals or strewn on the floor.

In most instances these installations are re-creations of previous attempts; here their placement, scope, proportions and tonal ranges have been altered to fit the apocalyptic new aile.

A limited number of assembled compositions are organized around a tree trunk whose "profile" has been traced in pencil in varying positions as an attempt to codify a linear view that in reality doesn't exist. This symbolic gesture clarifies Neustein's point that art end nature are symbiotic and that both live and develop independently of each other or as illusionistic partners.

NEUSTEIN'S work is far too personal to be considered minimal. It lacks the surface polish and occasional dehumanization that characterize some minimalist art.

There is an abundance of spectacle without sensationalism in the plan, proportion and tactility of Neustein's art. The way in which he uses linear thrusts and gestures, or graceful folds and ripples, quite negates the obsession of fixed emotions and static neutrality of minimalist art.

His stippled surfaces are full of energy, particles that expand and

contract. And I would even be bold enough to suggest that they venture into the area of romance and naturalism, as in "Red Eagle Run," where long torn, stretches of paper suspiciously inherit the moonlit seas of an Albert Ryder. Or in the tall vertical piece, "One sheet in six stripes stacked." Although there is a basic mathematical concept in the work, which is amplified into art by a quivering contrast between ragged and razor-sharp edges, it possesses a totemic quality, as if it were a low-relief obelisk of an anthropological statement.

Within this context, one could postulate that Neustein belongs to a lineage of abstract expressionists who also divested their paintings of literal messages, forging images that became objects in their own right, yet carrying within them the spiritual plight of the artist. Barnett Newman is one, especially his aerials, "The Stations of the Cross"; and another is Ad Reinhardt, whose brooding black canvases are elegant examples of a timeless expression.

Despite their scale, barrenness and visual simplicity, most of Neustein's installations are non-aggressive, open and easily responded to — provided the spectator is willing to accept art at its most difficult level.

A SPECIAL feature of this exhibit, and I think a first for the Tel Aviv Museum, was the workshop atmosphere in which it was created. The public, invited to visit and browse during the week prior to the opening, witnessed the procedures and questioned the artist about his aims and objectives. This public atmosphere, too, great extent an educational process, further crystallizes Neustein's conceptual thinking and emphasizes his reluctance to formalize artistic expression in which images are pre-packaged within fixed frames. (Tel Aviv Museum, King Saul Blvd.)

Giant steps

A VIEW FROM NOB
Moshe Kohn

THIRTY, the Talmud tells us, is the age of full strength (Pirkey Avot 5:21).

Thirty is how old Israel is going to be next year 5 (May 12, 1978). And before flying home early last week, Prime Minister Begin told a gathering of Israeli emissaries in New York that we will celebrate our 30th birthday with a full-scale military parade in Jerusalem. This past Sunday, the Cabinet formally decided to hold the parade.

It is understandable that Mr. Begin should desire to bask in the conjunction of his political zenith with such a "round" anniversary by being the man to give the prime-ministerial salute to a display of the full military strength that we have developed in our 30 years of life on our battered island.

The highlights in his life are well known: young Zionist leader in anti-Semitic Poland; flight from the German invasion; "Prisoner of Zion" in Russia; privy to General Anders' anti-German, anti-Russian, anti-Semitic Polish army-in-exile in British-ruled Palestine; desertion from that army into the Eretz Yisrael underground, where he was constantly busy eluding British agents and was sometimes also in flight from Hagana agents; into the Knesset, where David Ben-Gurion for 15 years kept him in the camp of the excommunicated "Herut and the Communists"; a not-really-welcome member of Levi Eshkol's National Unity Government for three years; then, at last, fulfillment of

what had seemed would always remain a dream: Prime Minister of the sovereign Jewish State.

It is understandable. But more is involved here than the fulfillment of Menahem Begin's private dream. In the meantime, Prime Minister Menahem Begin has offered his nation another dream: a dream of a new style of government, of a new tone in public life, and even of firm steps towards peace.

IF, by next Independence Day, Mr. Begin and his government have moved us into the new style and tone, and towards peace, that 11.2 million military pageant will be both redundant and off-key. If we have not made tangible progress, it will not only be even more redundant and off-key but may also sedate us dangerously, the way our grand 25th-anniversary display did in 1973.

But whatever our situation next Independence Day, there are other forms of celebration in which Mr. Begin and his aides can lead us — forms that are even truer to the ultimate meaning of his private dream and of our common public dream than a military extravaganza.

How many of us, for example, are aware, let alone speak of or at least privately celebrate, the fact that the present period is the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the modern "Return to Zion?"

This period is the bicentennial of the arrival of large — for that period — groups of Jews from Poland and Russia, who came here and infused fresh energy and new growth into the Jewish life of Jerusalem, Hebron, Safad and Tiberias. These were followed by groups from Morocco, Germany, Yemen, Rumania, Bukhara.

They added material and spiritual life to the established communities, and some of them (and increasing numbers of their children and grandchildren) went out to establish Jewish life in parts of Eretz Yisrael where none had existed for centuries if ever.

IF THERE WAS a "First Aliya," it took place then — a century before the one officially designated as such. And the three million Jews in the homeland today are the product of two centuries of "mass" aliyah, including the aliyah of more than 1.5 million in our 30 years of statehood.

Are there no new ways to celebrate everything that we have built in those years? Will a grand military display express more than just one part — vital though it may be — of the olemic meaning of this bicentennial chapter of our multi-millennial history here?

Is there no form of celebration that will make it possible for larger numbers of our citizens to show their own separate and communal strengths, as active participants instead of as mere spectators at a pageant of strength staged for them by government?

It may also be in place to consider the sense that some of us sometimes have that we are a giant, and that this giantism is best celebrated by muscular displays. In considering this, even when it is true that we are a giant, we may see that it is wiser and more valorous to display this strength discriminately.

That pygmy display of strength we staged on Independence Day 1967, which caused us so much anguish, did not detract one whit from the gigantic real-life performance we had to give three weeks later.

OUR ANCIENT Sages also tell us that one of the four things that exhaust people's strength is "government" (Echa Rabbah 1:43; Buber edition p. 78), and: "Who is strong? He who controls his impulses" (Pirkey Avot 4:1).

constructive contribution based on knowledge and understanding. Regrettably, the press didn't find room for his proposals. I hope the Minister and his advisers will nevertheless give them close consideration.

They are, in brief, that prisons be formally and functionally transformed into rehabilitation centres; that prisoners be paid proper salaries for their work, from which the cost of their keep be deducted and with which they can accumulate savings to restore life outside; and that the prisons service be removed from the police administration.

Charlie Biton will use the Knesset rostrum for many more useful contributions to the welfare of this nation's miseries. And I'll hazard a guess that it won't be for much longer as a member of the New Communist alliance. Really, he has nothing in common with those Stalinists. His views on the Albanian heresy, shall we say, would not be sufficiently orthodox. More important, the death of Jewish soldiers in defence of their homeland does not release a poem from his heart.

Dr. Israel Katz, the sociologist who now serves the placid old instead of terrible youngsters, once wrote:

"Charlie can certainly lose his temper and get into trouble. But he does positive agitating against deprivation and injustice, and we need more of that today."

Although Biton may squirm at the gentility, all I can add to this is what they say in the Mother of Parliaments: "Hear, hear!" □

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הכרזה מן האוכל

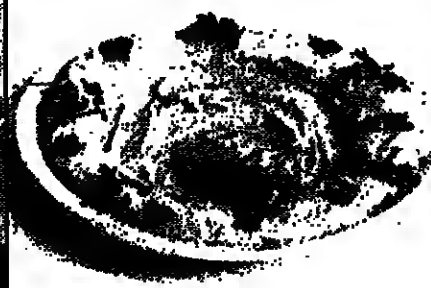
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who were executed in the Soviet Union 25 years ago
(August 12, 1952)

will be held on August 11, 1977 at 5.30 p.m.
in the Wise Auditorium at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
(Givat Ram)

Speakers:
Mr. A. Harman, President of the Hebrew University (Chairman)
Dr. Sh. Markish, Geneva Mr. A. Hershkovsky, Jerusalem
Prof. D. Sadan, Jerusalem Prof. I. Howe, New York



Adaptation

CULINARY NOTES

Haim Shapiro

THE PROCESS by which one group adopts and adapts the food of another group is indeed complex.

It is not just a matter of Ashkenazim eating instant hummous from a package, or "Oriental" restaurants preparing indifferent goulash and schnitzel. Sometimes an adapted dish is as good as the original.

For example, a neighbour, of Moroccan origin, recently asked us to try her *koubé*. This dish, which includes burghul (cracked wheat) and chopped or pounded meat, is usually found in the area stretching northward from our own country as far as Kurdistan, but it is not common in the Maghreb.

In fact, the dish our neighbour made was similar to, but not at all the same as, a type of *koubé* often prepared by Kurdish Jews in Israel. The North African influence was readily identifiable — the outer dough was made with semolina and the filling contained chicken.

Still, all this did not make the dish unacceptable. On the contrary, it was a delicate, finely thought-out and very tasty preparation.

TO PREPARE this unique *koubé à la Marocaine*, begin with the dough by mixing about three quarters of a kilo of semolina (solt in Hebrew) with enough water to form a thick paste. Leave the dough to set for half an hour and meanwhile assemble the filling and sauce.

This is done by chopping about 250 grams of raw white meat of chicken (three breast halves) and frying it with a stalk or two of chopped celery. To the fried mixture, add salt, pepper and a medium chopped raw onion.

Now prepare your favourite tomato sauce, or use this one recommended by our neighbour. Fry a small chopped onion and add one hot and one sweet pepper. Add a small tin of tomato paste, and water until the pot is three quarters full. Don't forget a large pinch of salt.

At this point, with wet hands, form the dough into balls the size of a large egg, make a small well in each one, fill with a teaspoon of the chicken mixture and seal.

Makes sure the balls are very well closed. You may have to add either water or semolina if the dough is too dry or wet. If you are unsure about the filling staying in, try putting in a little less.

Bring the sauce to a boil, put in the *koubé* and allow to simmer for two hours. Serve hot or lukewarm with an *afé* of *meurra* or main course. □

The Weekend Dry Bones

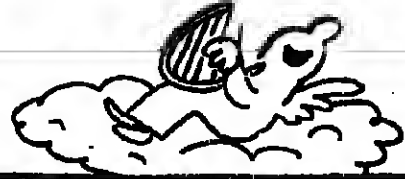
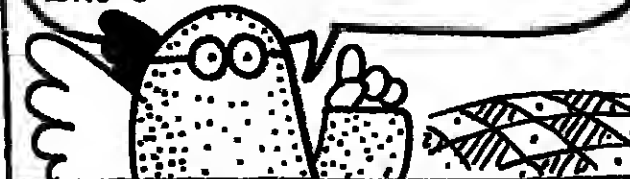
THE GIFT

AN IDEALIST LAY ON HIS DEATH BED...
SUDDENLY THE DOOR OPENED AND
THE DARK ANGEL APPEARED OFFERING
A WONDERFUL GIFT.

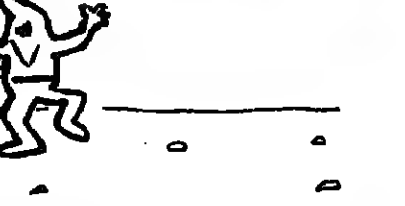
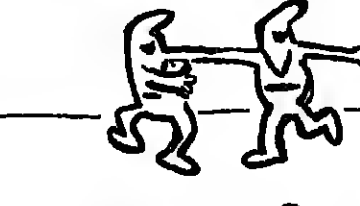
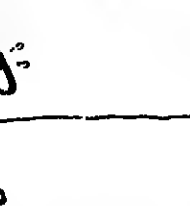
YOU WILL SOON DIE, BUT
BEFORE YOU DO... I WILL
SHOW YOU HEAVEN AND HELL!

THIS IS
A GIFT?

HEAVEN: PEACE, TRANQUILLITY, ASK AND
YE SHALL RECEIVE.



HELL: HOT! BARREN!! HARD WORK!!! BUT EACH EVENING THEIR TOIL AT AN END,
THE INHABITANTS OF THE INFERNO JOIN HANDS AND DANCE AND SING THE NIGHT AWAY!

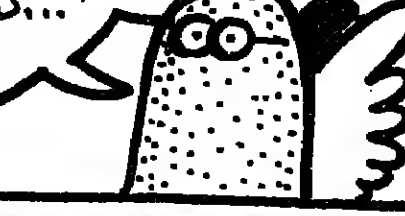
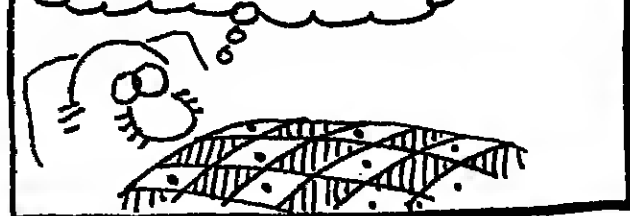


INTERESTING... BUT
WHAT'S THE GIFT?

DAYS PASS...

OH!!

YOUR TIME HAS COME AND THIS IS YOUR
GIFT... YOU MAY CHOOSE
YOUR FINAL REWARD...
HEAVEN OR HELL?



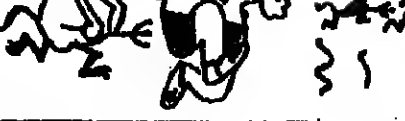
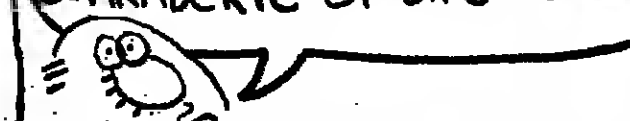
HEAVEN SEEMED NICE, BUT I
CHOOSE THE CHALLENGE AND
COMRADESHIP OF LIFE IN HELL.

DONE!

LOOM

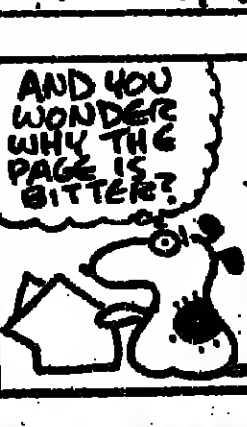
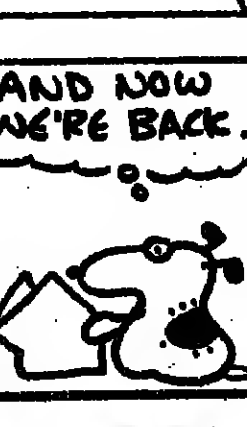
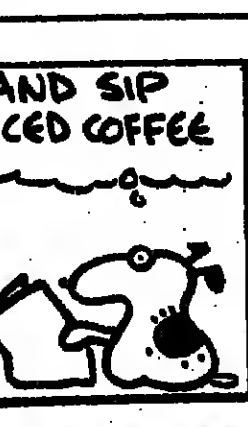
HELP!!

HELP!!



I'VE BEEN TRICKED!!
THIS ISN'T THE PLACE
YOU SHOWED ME
BEFORE!!!

IT'S THE SAME
PLACE ALRIGHT...
BUT LAST TIME
YOU WERE HERE
AS A TOURIST.



הגזא מן הארץ